

Seventh Series, Vol. XXIII, No. 2

Friday, February 19, 1982  
Magha 30, 1903 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Eighth Session  
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XXIII Contains No. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

**Price- Rs 4.00**

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No. 2, Friday, February 19, 1982/Magha 30, 1903 (Saka)

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## LOK SABHA

*Friday February 19, 1982/Magha  
30 1903 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### Welcome to Parliamentary Delegation from Bulgaria.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, At the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the National Assembly of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria and the Hon. Members of the Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. The other Hon. Members of the Delegation are:—

1. Mr. Stoyan Karadjov, M.P.
2. Mr. Alexi Ivanov, M.P.
3. Mr. Boris Manov, M.P.
4. Colonel Georgi Ivanov, M.P.
5. Mr. Stanislav Sivriev, M.P.
6. Mrs. Grozdene Yankov, M.P.

The delegation arrived here on Monday, 15 February and will be in India till 23 February, 1982. They have visited Agra, Chandigarh and Ludhiana.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not Jaipur?

MR. SPEAKER: They will be. I think then, you will not like them to go back.

In the next few days, they will be visiting Hyderabad and Madras. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish then a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the President, H. E. Mr. Todorov Zhivkov, the National Assembly, the Government and the friendly people of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria.

श्री राम विलास पासवान(हाजीपुर) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, हमने 388 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैसला हुआ है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हुये हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फैसला हुआ है कि डिस्कशन होगा । आपने ही फैसला किया है कि डिस्कशन होगा ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) :  
कब करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनैस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग मंगलवार को हो रही है ।

श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन ।

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Proposal to set up silk Export Promotion Council

\*1. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up a Silk Export Promotion Council;

(b) whether it is a fact that the conduits of silk export were drying up fast due to the high prices of raw materials and heavy competition posed by China; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Central Government to stabilise the prices as well as the future of silk shipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) To stabilise the prices for export of Indian Silk, Government is allowing import of raw silk under Advance License Scheme (duty free import) and Replenishment Scheme (REP). Simultaneously, steps are also being taken to increase the production of raw silk within the country to meet the increase in demand for raw silk.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, it is very good that the Government has taken a decision to form an export Council. Now the exporters are feeling it very difficult to cope up because no exporter would accept any export order without being sure of his payment. Hence, will the Government assure that all the foreign orders against which advance licen-

ces under duty exemptions are being sought must be covered by the L/C or where the payment terms are other than L/C, they should be covered by an ECGC cover?

Secondly, the bank bond is required in cases where import licenses are for less than Rs. 5 lakhs. For licences over Rs. 5 lakhs, legal undertaking is being executed by the exporters. Many licence holders have every intention of not fulfilling the export obligation and leaving the Government with legal undertaking for enforcing against them by civil suits.

It is suggested that the bank bond be obtained from large import licence holders for at least full c.i.f. value and not just 45 per cent value. I want to know whether the Government will ensure that the bond should be for the duty amount which is about 45 per cent. The premium on imported silk is 300 per cent.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I think there is some misconception in the mind of the hon. Member about the creation of this Silk Export Promotion Council. What has been said in the answer is that the matter is under consideration of the Government. Government has not taken any decision. Government has not said that it is going to be established or it is not going to be established. That is the clarification I would like to give at the beginning. About the other points, I do not know whether they pertain to this Ministry, but I would just look into them.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: After the formation of the Export Promotion Council, will the Government ensure that the Central Silk Board will certify, at the time of inspection of export silk goods, that reeled mulberry silk yarn is used in warp and in weft and no spun or noil or dupion yarns are used to increase the weight—in discharge of the export oblig-

ations which are to be met on weight basis. This is very much required.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: All that is to be done by the Silk Board will be done.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The setting up of the Silk Export Promotion Council, as the Minister has replied, is to stabilise the prices for export of Indian silk. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister—I do not know whether the Minister is aware—that tasar silk is the exclusive craft of the hill-folk and Adivasis of the forests of Central and North-Eastern India. For example, in Orissa, the tasar silk culture has been accepted by the Orissa Government as the principal occupational outlet of the Adivasis there. What has happened is that the indigenous, cottage and hand produced silk yarn is facing a stiff competition and is handicapped because of supply of Chinese yarn to the silk producing centres and the higher price of tasar (local) silk as compared to the imported variety from China. The Chinese yarn can be exported at as low a rate as Rs. 58 per kg. while the Indian growers, Adivasis and the hill folk are not able to go below Rs. 150 to Rs. 160 per kg so much so the Central Silk Board has opposed this import, especially Karnataka, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir. As per the press reporting, the Central Silk Board is wanting to press the State Governments for the withdrawal of sales-tax on sales of silk goods and press for the import of silk to meet the shortage of the yarn in the country, whereas they want to stabilise the price. I do not know what is going to happen to the Adivasis. Now I come to my question. Since the Silk Export Promotion Council is prone to be export-oriented, will it be able to look into the needs and requirements of the Indian silk, indigenous tasar silk industry? And is the Government aware of the grave crisis faced by the tasar and silk industry by the flooding of Chinese tasar in the market?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to answer that which is not posed as a question as well as that which is posed as a question. Government is taking steps to see that the price of the raw silk is stabilised.

First—the Government is trying to stabilise the prices temporarily and immediately by importing the silk from outside and also allowing imports of silk from outside. As mentioned by the hon. Member the price of silk outside is much less than the price of silk in our country. So, by getting the silk from outside and allowing the weavers to make use of that silk, the prices will go down a little.

Now, the second step the Government want to take is to see that there is enough production of silk here. Now the research activities are vigorously promoted and there are vigorously prompted and there up by the Government. One of the projects is going to be implemented in Karnataka with the help of the World Bank and the amount that is going to be spent on that project is about Rs. 80 crores. The second project which is taken up by the Government is the inter-State project. That project will be implemented in UP, Bihar, Orissa and other places and there also the Government is going to spend about Rs. 10 crores.

These are the methods which are being utilised by the Government to see that there is a growth in silk production.

The second question is about import of silk from China. Of course, the price of silk which is imported from China is a little more than what is quoted by the hon. Member. It is not Rs. 56... (Interruptions) It is Rs. 200 and the price of the same kind of silk here is Rs. 600. So there is a big margin. Therefore, by importing that silk and giving it to the weavers, we are trying to



help the weavers also. I must say that this activity has registered a growth. It is not going down. It has registered a growth. 20 per cent growth is registered by this activity in this year.

**SHRI D. P. YADAV:** I am thankful to the hon. Minister for taking care of the welfare of weavers. They are also neglected in the society. But I have been advised by one of the top scientists in the country that this policy of import of raw silk from outside the country will kill the indigenous producers. In view of the fact that you are going to invest about Rs. 90 crores as incentives, may I know from the hon. Minister what amount will be needed to help the indigenous farmers so that this Rs. 90 crores will be compensated or balanced and your own silk production industry in the field and more particularly, in the hill areas is encouraged and you help the actual farmers?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** The import of silk is not indiscriminate. Only that much quantity of silk is imported as is needed to keep the weavers do their business. The silk which is imported by the Government is about 250 metric tonnes....

**SHRI D. P. YADAV:** What is the value?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** It is not more than that.

Now, the indigenous silk production has gone down because of uzy fly disease and to compensate that we are importing silk. Now, I have already stated that we have taken steps to see that silk production also goes up with the help of the World Bank in other States also apart from Karnataka. There are so many other schemes taken up by the Government. Now, to protect this silk industry and sericulture we have been helping those who are responsible for this also. Now, the Central Government is giving help and the State Government is also giving. Now

some nets are provided to them. 50 percent has to be borne by those who grow the silk and the remaining 50 per cent will be borne by the Central and State Governments.

So, if you look to the totality of the problems, you will be satisfied to know that all that is necessary for seeing that enough silk is produced in our country is being done.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is with regard to the first part of this question namely formation of the Silk Export Promotion Council.

Sir, the Minister is well aware that this matter has already been taken up by Dr. Alexander Committee and the Committee Report says that the formation of any sort of a separate Council from the existing sixteen promotion councils is not going to help the promotional activities of exports. In view of that, the Government has recently set up a Task Force to go into the activities of these promotion councils. The Task Force, when it was sitting in Madras, on behalf of the Export Promotion Council Employees' Federation of India, I gave the evidence saying that the employees of these promotion councils were totally opposing the formation of the promotion councils in view of these weakening the handloom export promotion council. In view of that, I want to know whether the Minister is aware of this sort of reported evidence given before the Task Force and whether the Government will revise its thinking on this line.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** There are two trends. According to one trend, these export promotion councils should come into existence. According to the other trend that is not going to help. We are examining the views expressed by both the sides. I have said on the floor of the House just now that we have not taken any decision. We are just looking into that and after examining all aspects, a decision has to be taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 2 Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.

SHRI EBRAHIM SUALAIMAN SAIT: Question No. 2.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, I have got an objection. Shri Pranab Mukherjee has not *locus standi*.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Shri S'sodia is replying.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: The question is in the name of the Finance Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. The Minister of State for Finance can handle that question.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: We are not objecting to the reply being given by the Deputy Minister. Still, our basic objection remains.

Mr. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly listen to us. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: We object to this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not promote him and make him a Cabinet Minister?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, the Minister should take it seriously. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: As a special case, I will allow his point of order. I would like to hear him now.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: This is a very significant and most important question that has arisen because of the recent re-shuffling of the Cabinet. Now, the Prime Minister, in her wisdom has appointed Shri Pranab Mukherjee as the Finance Minister. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: How can you allow him?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Mr. Speaker has allowed me.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, in the Question Hour there should not be any discussion. You should not form a new precedent in the House. In the Question Hour, there should be no discussion. Why should a new precedent be allowed? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramamurthy, you did not listen to my observations. I have allowed this as a special case in the Question Hour.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: No, no. This is a Question Hour. How can you allow this? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got every right and I have used it. I am not going to withdraw it. Please take your seat.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: What is the speciality in it? I am so sorry. You should not allow him.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not realise certain things. This point pertains to this Question. I have to listen to it before I give my ruling. It pertains to the Question, otherwise I would not have allowed it in the Question Hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am raising a question of fundamental propriety. There is a gross violation and breach of the established precedents and conventions of this House.

Sir, in a parliamentary democracy the Finance Minister must have popular sanction behind him whereas Shri Pranab Mukherjee belongs to the Rajya Sabha. Sir, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru took meticulous care to see that Money Bills were piloted by the hon. Minister elected by the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, what is the speciality in it? It should not be allowed. (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, you are encroaching on the Question Hour. Nobody can do it.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, I would like to submit and, I hope, even hon. Members on the other side would bear with me that this is a question which should enlighten our future proceedings also, namely, whether one who is not the Member of this House, namely, Lok Sabha can preside over the portfolio of Finance. It is from that view point that in England—Mother of Parliaments—the Chancellor of the Exchequer always belongs to the House of Commons.

Sir, there was a movement in England. 'No taxes without representation' and there is a convention that invariably the Chancellor of the Exchequer belongs to the House of Commons.

(Interruptions)

Sir, it appears that the hon. Member, Shri Lakkappa, is frustrated because he has not been inducted in the new reshuffle. As I submitted this is the position as far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is concerned. In our country we have adopted the Westminster model. Now, what is the scheme of things in our Constitution? Parliament consists of President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. Now, Rajya Sabha can consider all other matters but when it comes to Money Bills, Rajya Sabha has no *locus standi*.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as our House is concerned, Lok Sabha has exclusive jurisdiction on financial matters and Rajya Sabha has no *locus standi*. That is the distinction that our Founding Fathers made when our Constitution was framed. Now, I have an Authority 'English Government and Politics' written by Fredrick Ogg who states as follows regarding the Chancellor of Exchequer:

"This official is very definitely the Finance Minister of the Kingdom .... as the working member of the Treasury Board he counsels

with the spending Departments and officers on the appropriations and they will ask, prepare the annual budget embodying a programme of taxation calculated to produce the requisite income, pilots financial measures through.... Acts as Master of the Mint and supervises the collection of the revenues. It is hardly necessary to add that the nature of his duties requires that he be a Member of the House of Commons, where Finance Bills make their first appearance, and where alone in point of fact, their fate is in these days, determined."

Sir, this completely applies to our Lok Sabha. And, from that view-point, I would very humbly submit that Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, being a Member of Rajya Sabha, has no *locus standi* to preside over the portfolio of Finance. This is my humble submission. Sir, there is no popular sanction behind it. That is what I would like to submit.

AN HON. MEMBER: We want your ruling.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री के पद पर...

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will it not be an erosion of the rights of the Members in putting questions (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We should also be allowed to put our view on record. You must allow us to speak after they have finished. You have created an unprecedented thing.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is you who have created the unprecedented thing. Why don't you question this? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chakraborty, please sit down. I must explain the position to the House. I have to explain this to the House. I took this decision on a special basis because



the Question pertaining to Finance happens to be on this very first day and the Finance Minister had to reply. Before the Finance Minister could reply, they could raise that question. If he had replied, the facts would have been checked. Otherwise there was no question of raising this question. That is why I am departing from the usual practice that no points of order are allowed in Question. Hour. So you must realise certain things. I had no choice. They must be heard. This is the point. So, that is right. Now, you please sit down. Why don't you understand certain things? Now, Shri Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please, Shri Vajpayee.

(Interruptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि इस मामले ने पार्टी का रूप ले लिया है। यह सरकारी पार्टी और बहुमत या अल्पमत का सवाल नहीं है। आज आप बहुमत में हैं, कल आपका बहुमत बदल सकता है। यह प्रश्न व्यक्तिगत प्रश्न भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी के प्रति हमारे मन में आदर है, लेकिन यह प्रश्न लोक-सभा के अधिकारों का है। संविधान के निर्माताओं ने जो ढांचा तैयार किया है, उसमें एक बात स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ तक वित्तीय मामलों का सवाल है, लोक-सभा का शब्द अंतिम शब्द है, राज्य सभा में मनी-बिल इनीशियेट नहीं हो सकता, वह अमैजमेंट नहीं कर सकती, डिमांड्स फार ग्रान्ट्स राज्य-सभा में नहीं जाती हैं।

जहाँ तक वित्तीय मामलों का सवाल है, राज्य-सभा का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। संविधान में यह जो संतुलन बनाये रखा गया है, इसके पीछे लोकतंत्र की भावनाएँ

हैं कि जनता द्वारा जो चुने जायेंगे, वे जनता पर टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार रखेंगे। क्या आप इसको बदलना चाहते हैं? अगर बदलना है तो खुले आम बदल दीजिये, इन तरीकों से न बदलिये। (व्यवधान) खुलेआम तरीकों की चर्चा हो रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तुम्हारी पार्टी कर रही है।

AN HON. MEMBER: They a dyans-tic rule.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी राज्य-सभा के सदस्य हैं। राज्य-सभा का काउंसिल आफ स्टेट्स कहा जाता है। वित्त मंत्री जनता का प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, राज्यों का प्रतिनिधि है, राज्यों का भी प्रतिनिधि नहीं है, एक राज्य का प्रतिनिधि है। प्रधान मंत्री किसी को नामजद करके राज्य-सभा में ला सकती हैं, पार्टी अपने घर के भीतर ऐसा फैसला कर सकती है कि कोई व्यक्ति राज्य-सभा में पहुँच सकता है मगर बिना जनता के वोट के कोई लोक-सभा में नहीं आ सकता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : लेकिन छः महीने के लिये मिनिस्टर रह सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या आप छः महीने के प्राविजिन का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं? अगर आप आश्वासन दे दें कि श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी रिजाइन करेंगे और लोक सभा का चुनाव सीक करेंगे, तो हम अपनी आपत्ति वापस ले लेंगे।

हमने इस देश के लिये वेस्टमिन्स्टर का ढांचा तय किया है। इंग्लैंड में परम्परा इस तरह से विकसित की गई कि सत्ता राजा के हाथ से निकल कर हाउस आफ लार्ड्स में आई,

और हाउस आफ लार्ड्स से निकल कर हाउस आफ कामन्स में आई। यह विकास की प्रक्रिया थी, घड़ी की सुई आगे बढ़ रही थी। हमारे देश में घड़ी की सुई पीछे ले जाई जा रही है।

संविधान में तो यह भी नहीं लिखा हुआ है कि प्रधान मंत्री लोक सभा का मेम्बर होना चाहिये। लेकिन यह एक संसदीय परम्परा है। क्या भविष्य में यह कह कर इस परम्परा का पालन नहीं किया जायगा कि संविधान में यह कहा लिखा गया है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर लोक सभा का सदस्य होना चाहिये? लोकतंत्र परम्पराओं पर चलता है, परिपाटियों पर चलता है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह तो पहले बदन चुका है।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** परिपाटियों पर पानी फेरा जा रहा है, परम्पराएं तोड़ी जा रही हैं, लोक सभा के अधिकारों पर हमला हो रहा है। जब यह चर्चा हो रही है, तो सदन में प्रधान मंत्री को होना चाहिये था। मुझे कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों की इस तरह की आपत्तियों पर आश्चर्य हो रहा है। हम तो उनमें से किसी के केस को प्लीड कर रहे हैं। क्या लोक सभा के कांग्रेस के मेम्बरों में एक भी ऐसा नहीं था, जो वित्त मंत्री बनाने के लायक था? लेकिन मैं पार्टी का मामला नहीं उठा रहा हूं। (व्यवधान)

**श्री जगदीश टाईटलर :** जब इंदिरा जी को लोक सभा से निकाला गया, तो वह कौन सी संसदीय परम्परा थी? (व्यवधान)

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप उनको कहें कि वे अपने विचार बाद में प्रकट करें। (व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बैठ जाइए।  
(व्यवधान)

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं?

(व्यवधान)

**श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :** आप लोगों ने ही सारी संसदीय परम्पराओं को तोड़ा और आज आप लोग परम्परा की दुहाई देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** लोक सभा से निकालने की परम्परा हमने शुरू नहीं की थी। वह भी आपने शुरू की थी। लेकिन इस समय में उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सवाल पर थोड़ा गहराई से विचार होना चाहिये और लोक सभा के जो अधिकार हैं, उनको किसी तरह से कम करने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये। स्वस्थ परम्पराओं की रक्षा होनी चाहिये। अगर आवश्यक हो, तो नई परम्पराएं डाली जा सकती हैं, लेकिन ऐसी परम्पराएं नहीं, जो लोकतंत्र में लोगों के विश्वास को कम करती हैं और एक्सीक्यूटिव के हाथ में ज्यादा शक्ति देती हैं।

(Interruptions.)

MR. SPEAKER: I know this is Question Hour. I know the limitations.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I have given a notice about breach of propriety. It is not a question of privilege but a question of propriety. Look at the traditions. I would like to introduce one more argument in whatever Vajpayeeji has said. What will be the paradox in this House? The Finance Minister will be presenting the budget to the House and will not be voting. All of us will be voting and if a journalist asks the Finance Minister "have you voted for your budget?", he would say "all others have voted but I have not voted for my budget". This is the greatest paradox. I will quote 3 or 4 references. If you look at May's Parliamentary

Procedure and if you look at Shakh-dhar's Parliamentary Procedure, you would find in the chapter on authorisation—it is explicitly clear—that as far as Money Bill is concerned, it cannot be initiated in the Upper House.

MR. SPEAKER: There, you are correct.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am very cautious about the wording. I am looking at the nodding of your head.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Money Bill cannot be initiated in the Upper House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: They cannot be initiated in the Rajya Sabha. But how could they be initiated by a Member who belongs to the Rajya Sabha? That is a very important aspect. One more point which I would like to mention is that in the United Kingdom, firstly there is no written Constitution. We have a Written Constitution in our country. But, Sir, no where in the past, it was written in the Constitution that the Prime Minister will not belong to the Lower House. But there was the *raison d'être* that if anyone represents this House, he or she must have the widest mandate of the people. I do not want to show disrespect of the Upper House, but it is a fact that those of us who are elected to the Lok Sabha are directly elected to the House with the widest mandate. And, therefore, it has been the convention. The Prime Minister could have been selected from the Rajya Sabha. But when Mrs. Gandhi belonged to Rajya Sabha, she was deliberately not chosen as the Prime Minister of the country. She had to come to the Lok Sabha to be chosen Prime Minister of the country. This is a very important and relevant argument. And now even changes are sought to be made in the Constitution 5 so that statutorily the Prime Minister will have to be from

the Lower House. Therefore, on the basis of these practices, Parliament is conducted more by conventions and norms. And if you go through the rulings of Dadasaheb Mavalankar, you will see that on one occasion when a privilege motion was brought against a Member of this House in the Rajya Sabha, he said: 'I will not allow my Members to be subjected to the jurisdiction of the other House.' That was the case of N. C. Chatterjee....

MR. SPEAKERS: And Vice-versa.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: ....who had said in Madras regarding the Special Marriage Bill that it was only a pack of urchins that had passed that Bill. He went to that extent. And therefore, a privilege Motion was brought in that House. But Dadasaheb Mavalankar said: 'I shall never allow my Members to be subjected to the jurisdiction of the other House.' Therefore, on 17th, 18th and 19th December, 1956 the Presiding Officers' Conference was held at Madras. There he evolved the procedure and there actually everything was formalised and a resolution was passed in the Legislature. So, very often it is the convention that is more important. And therefore, on the basis of the accepted norms in U.K. as well as in India, as well demand that if the Finance Minister cannot be chosen from among the Lok Sabha MPs, at least the present Finance Minister should honourably tender his resignation and someone else should handle that portfolio. Very often when the Government is dismissed, when the Chief Ministers are dismissed, the Chief Minister is allowed to continue as a caretaker Chief Minister for some time. So, Shri Venkataraman may continue as a caretaker Finance Minister for some time pending the election of the Finance Minister. That is my plea.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I want to ask one question and the

Law Minister can answer that. At that time of voting, can Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, if he is allowed to speak as Finance Minister, stay or when we have hundred or four hundred amendments, will he have to walk out each time when the division bell is rung?

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. He has to stay. Nobody is allowed to go out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot. I have allowed you one dose. I have got other Members. No Mr. Shejwalker, no submission.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I draw the attention of the House to the various provisions of the Constitution because in my submission all the discussion which is being raised is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution itself.

First of all have a look at Article 74, then Article 75. then Article 88.

In Article 74 it is laid down:

"There shall be a Council of Ministers, with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice."

This Article does not indicate that when the Council of Ministers is being formed, what the requirements. The President can appoint a Council of Ministers. And then the next Article 75—I am referring to Article 75, Clause (5)—says:

"A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister."

This is a very important Article for the consideration of the Members.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Nobody is challenging it.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you standing up?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are talking of conventions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Mr. Chakraborty, can't you sit down?

No; nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down now. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You were trying to advise others. Now you are trying to do it yourself. No.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: They have explained their position. Let him explain his.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I will not.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: Then about the other important Article. I would answer the points which have been raised by my friends; but permit me first to draw your attention to the constitution itself, because the conventions on which you are trying to rely cannot have precedence over the written word of the Constitution.

And Article 88 says:

"Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to



take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote."

Now, the reading of these three Articles together makes one thing clear: one can be a Minister, even without being a Member of either House of Parliament. Now, then what is the situation within that period? A person is a Minister. He does not belong either to the Lok Sabha or to the Rajya Sabha. Are we going really to say that the budget cannot be presented during that period?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
Not by the same Member.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But you said that if an undertaking is given...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL:  
Merely saying 'No' will not help us. Now about the convention. According to me, much argument is not needed because you are trying to base your arguments on a convention which you say is followed in U.K. May I bring to your notice one very fundamental distinction between the position there, and the position prevailing here? The fundamental distinction is that there, a member of one House can only go to the other House; but he cannot speak there; he cannot take part in the proceedings. Here, we have a specific mandate of the Constitution. And that is why I brought to your notice Article 88 which says that every Minister has a right to speak in, and also take part in the proceedings of the House.

This position does not prevail in England; and if it does not prevail in England, surely you cannot bring in any convention which is against the specific provisions of this Article. Therefore, the only other argument which you are trying to say is this, viz. that the money bill originates in this House, and that the Rajya Sabha

has only a limited jurisdiction on money bills. But that has nothing to do with the question which we are debating—whether a Member of the Rajya Sabha can initiate a money bill. It only depends on whether he can be a Minister. If he can be a Minister, then any portfolio he can handle and once he handles that portfolio, he has a right to act as a Minister. If the portfolio of Finance comes to a Member of the Rajya Sabha then it is for the consideration of the Members' and I think there should be there can be no second opinion that there is no bar; and if there is no bar, then, according to me, neither is there a breach of the Constitution nor is there any prohibition in the Constitution. We cannot depend upon a convention which possibly cannot be brought here because we have a written Constitution; and the written Constitution specifically makes a departure, it makes a departure from the position prevailing in U.K. There a Member of the Upper House cannot take part in the proceedings of the Lower House. If he cannot take part in the proceedings, then, surely that convention cannot be brought here. In my submission, this question does not arise.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot open it for all the members. I have allowed three specific objections raised by the hon. Members. Now I am hearing the Law Minister. Nothing more than that. If you had given me your name I would have included it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the basis of this argument, will you have a Prime Minister from the Upper House? (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: We had it once.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You will. Of course, now, you dare not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you, I am not for conjecturing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not acting on hypothesis.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why have you taken such an authority on your head to speak like this?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Disallowed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a dangerous interpretation of the Constitution. You must allow me to speak on this.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: I am Speaker, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Fortunately, you are the Speaker and I am only an ordinary member. I would like to ask only one question. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot make a distinction.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask about it afterwards if you like, but not in this question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I got three written objections. I have allowed only those

three hon. members. No more discussion; no more questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Afterwards. You can challenge it later on.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever this gentleman is saying is without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: It is too ridiculous.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very bad, extremely bad.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record whatever you say. You are speaking without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: No, my friend, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty. I am not allowing you. I am sorry.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: You must feel sorry.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Can I make a request to the hon. members on the opposite side?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask the Speaker and not the hon. Members.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL: When I am on my legs I should be allowed to continue. Now the other fact which was raised by some members was: can there be a Prime Minister from the Rajya Sabha? May I

bring to your notice that the present Prime Minister of India, during her first spell as Prime Minister, from January 1966 to March 1967, was a Member of the Rajya Sabha?

She was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. It is there.

(Interruptions)

There is no substance in the point **which they have raised and the convention** which they are trying to bring from U.K., does not apply at all. This point of order should be overruled.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Gentlemen, it is all right now. Now I have heard the objections.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the objections. I have heard the Law Minister. Objection has been taken...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, please.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: May I reply to the Law Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. If you have got any other Constitutional point you can take it up later on.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: May I exercise my right to reply to the Law Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, I have heard both the sides and I am not going to allow.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir,....\*\*\*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: According to his interpretation the Council of Ministers can be nominated from the Rajya Sabha. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you had given me in writing I would have allowed. I have limited it; no discussion. You are unnecessarily transgressing all limits. I told you that three Members have given me in writing I would have allowed. Now, I cannot. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, it is not going to take us anywhere.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Now objections have been raised to the appointment of the Finance Minister.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You will understand, later on, Mr. Stephen.

MR. SPEAKER: If every Member is going to take the House like this, what will happen, I do not know. Mr. Balanandan, why do you not tell him?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow him.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want a clarification from the Law Minister. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, no. I will not allow. I told you. I have heard the objections as well as the arguments for and against the appointment of the Finance Minister. Objections have been on the point that he belongs to the Upper House and as the over-riding authority in financial matters lies with the Lok Sabha, he should not have been appointed from there, and they have cited certain U.K. conventions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And our conventions also.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, our conventions. We have to look towards this. At the very outset I would like to state that the position obtaining in India has to be understood in the context of our written Constitution. We

have specified certain things, clarified them and specific provisions have been made therein. I will refer to Article 75(5), which implies that a Minister may be from either House. Under Article 77(3) the allocation of the business of Government amongst the Ministers is done by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. There is no specific provision that a Minister holding any particular portfolio should be drawn from a particular House.

Secondly, I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the provisions of Article 88, which clearly provide that every Minister has a right to speak in and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of either House even though he may not be entitled to vote. Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of Finance have in the past also been drawn from the upper House. On the other hand, in the United Kingdom the Minister has a right to visit the other Chamber of which he is not a Member but cannot take part in the proceedings of that House and he cannot vote just as in ours also he cannot vote. The position obtaining in India is, therefore completely distinct. It is up to us to do whatever we like, but do according to the Constitution.

So, I must say that the fact that we have not so far had a Minister of Finance from the other House does not preclude a Member of Rajya Sabha from being appointed a Minister of Finance.

Question No. 2. Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want some clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Later on I will allow you. I have not barred; I only said not at this stage.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: What about the conventions?

MR. SPEAKER: Conventions are made by you;

Question No. 2.

## Dearness allowance to Central Government Employees

\*2. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of dearness allowance instalments which are due to be sanctioned by Government and are payable to Central Government employees;

(b) the date from which these are due; and

(c) whether Government propose to release any of the instalments in the near future and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). 4 instalments of Dearness Allowance have so far become due for consideration from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981, 1-11-1981 and 1-1-1982.

(c) The payment of the above instalments of Dearness Allowance is under consideration. Some discussions in the matter have also been held with the Staff representatives as to the manner of payment of the arrears of the Dearness Allowance instalments which became due for consideration with effect from 1-8-1981 1-10-81 and 1- - 982.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: I would like to know, when four instalments of DA have become due, what is the reason for the delay in paying these instalments to the Government employees? Can the Government fix the date when the Government will pay the DA instalments to the Government servants? I would also like to know the mode of payment that the Government propose to adopt will it be in cash or are Government thinking of depositing this DA, in the Provident Fund of the Government employees? What is the mode of payment and on what date will the Government make the payment to the Government employees?



**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** As my colleague has already replied, we are having some discussions with the employees' representatives in the JCM and the discussion is not yet conclusive. I would only request the hon. Members to give us some more time to have some sort of arrangement with the employees' representatives, so that we can make some settlement. It would not be possible for me to indicate just at this time what would be the precise date and what would be the mode of payment.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** What will be the position of Government servants who have retired on 31st December, 1981? How much amount will you pay them?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** When the total settlement is made, that would also be decided.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** May I know whether the Government is contemplating of merging DA with the salary? Do the Government have any idea to revise the wage structure, so as to remove the present gulf between Government employees and the employees in the private sector?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as the merger question is concerned, as I have already indicated, certain suggestions have come from the employees and from the Government also certain suggestions have been made for their consideration. The negotiation is still going on. That is why I do not want to commit myself either way.

**श्री राम विलास पासवान :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ट्रेड यूनियन के नेताओं से बातचीत हुई है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेड यूनियन के नेताओं से इनकी जितनी भी बात चीत हुई है वह सारी की सारी फेल हुई है, उन्होंने इनके प्रस्तावों को नामंजूर कर दिया है। मेरे जैसे लोगों का यह कहना है कि जब तक आप प्राइस कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे

तब तक यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। इससे तो एक दिन वह आने वाला है कि लोग बोरियों में, थैलों में रुपया लेकर जाया करेंगे। इसलिये सब से तो पहले आप प्राइस पालिसी तय कीजिये। आपसे प्राइस कंट्रोल तो हो नहीं पा रहा है और आप कहते हैं कि बातचीत चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक आपकी उनसे क्या क्या बात हुई है?

क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि मजदूरों को धमनिकियां दी जा रही है, उन्हें डराया जा रहा है, उन्हें एन० एस० ए० में बन्द किया जा रहा है? यह मेरा आप पर आरोप है। आप पहले ये दाम बढ़ने बन्द कीजिए अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आपको कर्मचारियों को पैसा देने में क्या आपत्ति है?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So many observations have been made but I would not like to react to the observations made by the hon. Member....

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** First of all, I congratulate you on being appointed as Finance Minister.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** There you will not object to my answering the question.

**MR. SPEAKER:**

आप उनके लिए पार्टी भी दे रहे हैं क्या।

Should be stand invited?

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sure.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as this limited issue of DA instalments and merger of DA with pay upto a particular level is concerned, we are having discussions with the representatives of the employees and as the discussions are inconclusive, it would not be possible for me to make any commitment now. It is not correct to say that the employees' representatives have totally rejected it. There is a difference of opinion.

श्री रानदिलाल पसवान : एंलाएज को विक्रेमाइज किया जा रहा है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not talking of victimisation. That is absolutely out of this question.

In regard to the arrangement which we shall have to enter into with the employees' representatives, there are two views among the representatives, of the employees' unions. But it is not correct to say that it has been rejected by them.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Import of Coconut Oil under spurious names of Engine Oil etc.**

\*4. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large scale import of coconut oil under the spurious names of engine oil, lubricating oil etc. is being done by certain firms in Bombay;

(b) whether this oil is being sold in the market as edible oil; and

(c) if so, steps taken to check this malpractice and action taken against guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL): (a) No specific instance has come to Government's notice so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### "Income Tax Survey"

\*5. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4464 on 18th December, 1981 regarding "Income-tax Survey" and state:

(a) the progress made in completing the survey;

(b) whether Registered Medical Practitioners and transporters have also been included in the survey; and

(c) whether Members of Parliament on whose raising the question or writing letters Government are able to bring to book the tax evaders are paid the usual reward given in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Income-tax Authorities in Delhi are currently making survey of business premises and hope to complete it by 31-3-1982. During the current year 21040 premises have been surveyed till December, 1981. The survey of remaining areas will be taken up thereafter.

(b) While conducting the survey in a particular area the Registered Medical Practitioners and transporters are also covered by the Survey Teams.

(c) Yes, Sir, in accordance with the normal Reward Rules.

#### Agreement with E.E.C.

\*6. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EEC would start negotiation with India and conclude an agreement with it within the frame-work of the Multi Fibre Agreement;

(b) what are the salient features of the Multi Fibre Agreement; and

(c) which of the terms of the MFA are agreeable to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A delegation from EEC is likely to come to New Delhi in March, 1982 for an exploratory round of discussion on the future bilateral textile agreement between India and the EEC to take effect from the 1st January, '83.

(b) The Multi-fibre Arrangement regulates world trade in textiles and clothing and lays down rules and guidelines for placing quantitative restraints on imports of textile products. It also lays down the conditions under which such restraints could be imposed and, once imposed, how the quota level, growth rate, flexibilities in operation will be calculated.

(c) India has been a signatory to the MFA since its introduction in 1974, India has also accepted the protocol extending the MFA for its third

term, beginning the 1st January 1982, for 4 years and 7 months.

#### India's Trade deficit with E.E.C.

\*7. SHRI A. T. PATIL:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) India's Trade deficit with EEC during the last three years

(b) factors responsible therefor;

(c) actions taken by Government in the past to tackle these problems; and

(d) action proposed to be taken in the matter hereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) India's trade deficit with EEC during the last three years is as follows:

(Value : in Rs. crores)

Year	India's exports to EEC	India's imports from EEC	Balance of Trade
1978-79 . . . .	1560	2884	—524
1979-80 . . . .	1751	2177	—426
1980-81 (Provisional) .	1464	2723	—1268

(b) Imports of machinery, equipments and industrial raw materials from EEC have gone up because of the growing requirements of developmental efforts in India. Indian exports have not grown as fast because of domestic constraints, the pull of domestic as well as alternative markets in the case of some products and EEC's restrictive politics in some others.

(c) The action so far taken by the Government in this regard is as follows:—

(i) A new Commercial and Economic Corporation Agreement designed to promote closer trade and economic relations between the European Economic Community and India has been signed in June, 1981.

(ii) The India Trade Centre has been set up at Brussels to provide market intelligence and information regarding quality and packaging requirements, distribution channels, trends in designs, existence of tariff and non-tariff barriers etc. to the Indian exporters. The Centre also

provides back up support to Indian organisations participating in fairs in West Europe and for sending trade missions.

(iii) An Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme has been initiated with financial assistance from the Community every year, to assist India's participation in Trade Fairs in Europe, for holding workshops for Indian products in Europe, sponsoring Trade Missions for Indian items, organising market surveys in Europe, deputation of experts to India besides arranging training for Indian personnel in the EEC countries.

(d) Government will continue to set up their export promotion efforts and will also persuade EEC to follow more liberal trade policies for import export products like textiles.

#### **Economy in Government expenditure on telephones**

\*8. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether to effect further economy, the installation of residential telephone at the residences of officers lower than the status of Deputy Secretary is proposed to be discontinued and in any case allowing the residential telephones for more than two officers of a section is to be discontinued; and

(b) whether the number of calls from the residential telephones are proposed to be further reduced to 750 calls in a quarter from the existing 1000 calls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Under the existing instructions the provision of residential telephones is

ordinarily restricted to the officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above. Below the rank of Deputy Secretary, not more than 25 per cent of Class I officers are allowed this facility. The personal staff of Ministers, Secretaries, Parliament Assistants, etc. are allowed residential telephones keeping in view their functional requirements. There is no proposal at present to modify these instructions.

(b) The number of quarterly calls permissible on the residential telephones at Government expense was reduced from 1500 to 1000 from the quarter commencing from 1st October, 1979. Further reduction in these quarterly calls is not envisaged at present.

#### **Protection of interest of LIC policy-holders**

\*9. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect the interest of the policy holders of Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is a fact that policy holders' money is being used at low rate of interest at the cost of policy-holders; and

(c) if so, reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). In order to protect the interests of the policyholders, the LIC aims at maintaining a satisfactory level of profitability and operational efficiency. Towards this end, keeping in view the national priorities, emphasis is laid on earning of maximum yield on investments consistent with safety of funds.



**Reorientation of export import policy**

\*10. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import and export policies are likely to be reoriented in view of the IMF loan; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy-reorientation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The IMF loan does not necessitate any fresh re-orientation of import and export policies.

(b) Does not arise.

**Manufacture of Helicopters**

\*11. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present order book position for the Cheetah and Chetak helicopters;

(b) by when is their manufacture likely to finish;

(c) whether any new helicopters has been selected for manufacture;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when is a decision likely to be made; and

(e) what would be the likely losses due to idle capacity before the manufacture of a new helicopter is undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The existing orders are expected to be completed by 1983-84. It would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

(c) and (d). A project for design, development and manufacture of an Advanced Light Helicopter has been sanctioned by Government and the collaboration offers are presently under consideration.

(e) Placement of additional orders by the Indian Air Force and Navy, as

well as some civil agencies is under consideration. Export possibilities are also being explored. The incidence of idle capacity will depend upon the extent to which these orders materialise.

**Reduction in loan to India by world Bank/IDA**

\*12. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank/IDA have drastically reduced the quantum of loan to India; and

(b) if so, the extent of cut affected, its impact on the current plan resources and the measures taken to make good the cut?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As a result of reduced contributions by the USA and by other major donors to the second instalment of the Sixth Replenishment of IDA, there is a shortfall of approximately \$1.5 billion in its commitment authority for the fiscal year 1982. A reduction in the amount available to India may therefore be expected.

(b) The Bank group has not yet formally notified the country allocations consequent upon the shortfall. However, it has been indicated that the reduction in the availability of IDA funds for India will be compensated to the extent possible, by an increase in IBRD commitments. Government are taking all possible steps to ensure that the reduction in IDA funds to India is minimised.

**समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम**

\*14. श्री आर० पी० गायकवाड़ : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सीमांत और छोटे किसानों को समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत पूरे लाभ नहीं मिले हैं और बैंकों द्वारा पर्याप्त ऋण न दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप घनाभाव के कारण ग्रामीण शिल्पियों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंकों के कार्यक्रम में कुछ परिवर्तन लाने का है जिससे प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रों में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक व्यक्तियों को लाभ मिल सके; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) :** (क) स (घ). समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम में छठी योजना के दौरान देश के प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में से सबसे गरीब 3000 परिवारों को सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है। सारे देश में लाभान्वित होने की संभावना वाले ऐसे परिवारों की संख्या 1.5 करोड़ है। कार्यक्रम को समर्थन देने के वास्ते योजना में राजसहायता (सब्सिडी) इत्यादि के माध्यम से 1500 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था है। राजसहायता की सीमा छोटे किसानों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत, सीमांतिक किसानों और कृषि मजदूरों के लिए 33-113 प्रतिशत और जनजातियों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत है। सहकारी समितियों और वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से ऋणों के रूप में लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों को लगभग 3000/- करोड़ रुपए की वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने की सम्भावना है। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अधीन ऋण संवितरण 200/- करोड़ रुपए के थे और लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं में छोटे/सीमांतिक किसान और ग्रामीण शिल्पकार शामिल थे। छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान कार्यक्रम के अधीन लक्षित लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए ऋण देने के लिए सभी

प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं। योजना आयोग के सदस्य-सचिव की अध्यक्षता में एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति, कार्यक्रम के अधीन की गई प्रगति की आवधिक रूप से समीक्षा करती है और जहां आवश्यक हो उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही करती है। समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम नए 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का भी एक भाग है। कमजोर वर्गों और 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लाभप्राप्तकर्ताओं को त्वरित ऋण प्रवाह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बैंकों को समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं।

#### Review Committee on working of Kshetriya Gramin Bank

\*15. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a review committee on the working of Kshetriya Gramin Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). There is no proposal with the Government to set up any new Committee to review the working of Regional Rural Banks (Kshetriya Gramin Banks). A Steering Committee comprising representatives of Central Government, Reserve Bank of India, Public Sector Banks, National Federation of State Cooperative Banks, etc. is already functioning in the Reserve Bank under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Governor. The task of the Committee includes, *inter alia* supervision, monitoring and review of the working of Regional Rural Banks.

**Offer from USSR to import textiles and export textile machinery and cotton to India**

\*17. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S.S.R. has indicated its desire to

buy 2200 million metres of textile from the country and to offer inputs like textile machinery and cotton for the purpose;

(b) what is Government's reaction to this offer; and

(c) whether Government propose availing of this opportunity offered by the U.S.S.R. to bring the textile industry out of the crisis condition that it is facing these days and simultaneously institute steps to sustain improved production of textiles in the long run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The USSR Government sounded the Government of India regarding the possibility of export of 500 million metres per annum of cotton fabrics from India on a long term basis. They also indicated the possibility of supply of textile machinery and raw cotton to India. The Government of India have reacted positively to the suggestion of increasing exports of cotton fabrics from India to the Soviet Union. Further details of the offer are awaited from USSR Government.

(c) The policy framework for the growth and development of the textile industry in India has been indicated in the Textile Policy announced by the Government of India on the 9th March, 1981.

#### Construction of aerodromes during current financial year

\*18. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of places where aerodromes have been sanctioned for construction during the current financial year in the country (State-wise);

(b) the names of such among them where construction has begun

along-with the amount sanctioned during the current financial year in each case and the likely period of completion;

(c) the likely date by which the work on others would be taken in hand; and

(d) the names of such other places where the construction of aerodromes is under consideration, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Calicut in Kerala State is under consideration in the current financial year (1981-82).

#### देश में विदेशी मुद्रा की तस्करी धन्धा करने वाले व्यक्ति

\*19. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश में बड़े पैमाने पर विदेशी मुद्रा की तस्करी करने वालों की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाती हैं,

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रवण मुखर्जी) :

(क) और (ख) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में विदेशी मुद्रा के

जालसाज कार्यरत हैं जो अर्थव्यवस्था को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं।

(ग) विदेशी मुद्रा से सम्बन्धित उल्लंघनों से निपटने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम 1973 में विभिन्न उपबन्ध निहित हैं। इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने से मुख्यतः सम्बन्धित एजेंसी अर्थात् प्रवर्तन निदेशालय सतर्क रहता है और इस अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के मामले जब भी उक्त निदेशालय की जानकारी में आते हैं जो अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है। उपयुक्त मामलों में विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण एवं तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम 1974 के अन्तर्गत निवारक नजरबन्दी का सहारा भी लिया जाता है। सीमा शुल्क विभाग इस मामले में सतर्क रहता है और राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय, तस्करी तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की जालसाजी दोनों से सम्बन्धित मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल के लिये प्रवर्तन निदेशालय के साथ निकट सम्पर्क बनाकर कार्य करता है।

सरकार स्थिति पर बराबर निगरानी रखती है और जब कभी आवश्यक होता है तो उपयुक्त उपाय किये जाते हैं।

(घ) ऊपर भाग (ग) उत्तर को देखते हुए इस का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

#### Deployment of joint secretaries of Commerce Ministry in different states

\*20. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deployment of Joint Secretaries of the Commerce Ministry in different States to monitor the vital sectors of production i.e. agriculture and industry will cause interference in the smooth running of State Governments; and

(b) if not, the reasons for such deployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Joint Secretaries in the Ministry of Commerce will have a close liaison with the State Governments in order that the problems of exporters, and any difficulties that are experienced at the Government level can be resolved quickly through mutual consultations.

#### अफीम उत्पादकों को भुगतान

1. श्री तचतुभुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के वर्षों के अफीम मूल्यों के पुनरीक्षण के पश्चात् अफीम उत्पादकों को भुगतान 1981-82 के तोल वर्ष के दौरान किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणाम स्वरूप उन अफीम उत्पादकों को कितना मुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा जो तोल के लिए 15 किलोग्राम अफीम प्रति पक्का बीघा दे रहे हैं;

(ग) अफीम के मूल्यों के पुनरीक्षण के कारण किसानों को होने वाले नुकसान के विस्तृत कारण क्या हैं और क्या सरकार का विचार अफीम उत्पादकों को उचित मूल्य देने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां। फसल वर्ष 1981-82 में काश्तकारों को देय अफीम के मूल्यों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) : चूंकि काश्तकारों को देय मूल्य उचित होते हैं और अन्य नकदी-



फसलों के मुकाबले लाभकर भी होते हैं इसलिए कार्तकारों को कोई हानि होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। अपेक्षाकृत अधिक उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक प्रोत्साहन देने और साथ ही साथ अन्तराष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारतीय अफीम को अपेक्षाकृत अधिक प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक बनाकर इसके निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिए वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए मूल्य ढांचे को युक्तिसंगत बना दिया गया है।

#### Demand for woollen blankets in foreign countries

2. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the woollen blankets made in India are

in great demand in West Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the orders placed by various countries for the supply of woollen blankets placed by some countries years; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps for boosting blankets exports; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Woollen blankets from India are in demand in several countries of West Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union;

(b) Orders for the supply of woollen blankets placed by some countries in these regions during the last two years are as under:

(Value in Rs./Lakhs)

Country	1980-81	1981-82 (Prov.) (April Dec. 1981)
<b>WEST ASIA</b>		
U.A.E. . . . .	47.69	9.97
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	79.64	15.01
Iran . . . . .	185.48	152.11
Oman . . . . .	13.70	4.85
Kuwait . . . . .	5.40	3.50
Bahrain . . . . .	0.89	—
<b>AFRICA</b>		
Nigeria . . . . .	43.50	73.00
Ethiopia . . . . .	81.48	31.80
Uganda . . . . .	80.00	350.00
U.S.S.R. . . . .	—	250.00

(c) Under the Import Policy for the current year, import of essential inputs is allowed as replenishment against export of woollen blankets. Cash Compensatory Support is also available on export of this item. Last year a market orientation delegation for woollen blankets limited Mauri-

tius, Kenya, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Export Promotion tours are also planned in other countries. For the first time, a provision has been made in the INDO-USSR Trade Plan for 1982 for export of woollen blankets to Russia.

### Production of controlled cloth

3. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:  
TIAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of controlled cloth will be suspended if the frantic efforts made by his Ministry to sell the cloth through other channels do not succeed;

(b) whether stocks of controlled cloth have piled up with the National Textile Corporation because the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation has expressed its inability to lift more cloth before June next on the ground that the federation has not been able to dispose of the previous stocks in view of high prices;

(c) whether State Governments are being approached for arranging the sale of controlled cloth either through Cooperatives or Civil Supply Cooperations;

(d) whether the Union Minister of Civil Supplies has been urged to do something positive to ease the situation faced by NTC mills; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and to what extent cheap cloth production has been continued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There is no proposal to suspend the production of controlled cloth.

(b) to (e). Reports had been received to the effect that it had become different to dispose of controlled cloth on account of the increase in consumer price. The distribution of controlled cloth is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and it for each of them to decide whether distribution would be through co-operative or the outlets of civil supplies corporations. Problems of dis-

tribution have already been discussed with representatives of State Governments and the Ministry of Civil Supplies has also been associated with the discussions. 214.29 million square metres of controlled cloth have been produced by the handloom sector during the period April-November 1981. During the same period N.T.C. has produced 181.95 million square metres of controlled cloth.

### Remittances from Iraq and Libya

4. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Iraq and Libya have put restrictions on remittances to India by the Indian workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to allow the remittances by Indians to their dependents in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) RBI have reported that they are not aware of any special restrictions placed by Governments of Iraq and Libya in the recent past on remittances to India by Indian workers.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### Banking Law amendment Bill

5. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21st August, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 825 regarding nomination facilities to Pensioners and state:

(a) whether the Banking Law Amendment Bill, which Government propose to introduce, is ready;

(b) if not, when the same is likely to be ready; and

(c) whether Government propose to extend the 'Nomination facilities' to the pensioners who have their accounts in bank?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) to (c). The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 is proposed to be amended to provide for, *inter-alia* the nomination facilities in respect of the bank account holders, including pensioners who have their accounts in banks. Efforts are being made to introduce the amending Bill in Parliament as soon as possible.

**Construction of Hotels during current plan Period**

**6. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of hotels proposed to be constructed during the current Plan period with the total number of beds that will become available; and

(b) the estimated expenditure involved therein?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN):** (a) It is estimated that 40,000 rooms will be required to meet the demand of 1.7 million tourists expected by 1985. As against this 22,300 rooms in 363 approved hotels are available and 159 projects namely in the private sector have been approved which when completed will add 12,879 rooms. The remaining number of hotel rooms are expected to come up in the public sector.

(b) Reckoned at the approximate average cost of Rs. 2.5 lakhs per room, the expenditure estimated is Rs. 442 crores for 17,700 additional rooms targetted by 1985.

**Land acquired for Airport at Kolhapur**

**7. SHRI R. S. MANE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired for Airport at Kolhapur up-to-now; and

(b) further progress of the project up-to-date?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) 241 acres of land has been acquired for Airport at Kolhapur up-to-now.

(b) At present there is no proposal to develop Kolhapur aerodrome.

**Regional rural banks in North-Eastern region**

**8. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expedite the setting up of regional rural banks in the North Eastern region to step up economic development; and

(b) if so, the number of bank branches to be opened in the region and the steps proposed to increase the flow of credit there?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) The programme for the establishment of regional rural banks, where feasible, is being pursued in the North-Eastern region in consultation with the concerned State Governments. So far 4 such banks have been set up in Assam, and one each in the States of Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura.

(b) It is estimated that according to the new branch licensing policy, about 550 additional offices of commercial banks (including Regional Rural Banks) would be required to be opened in the North-Eastern region to achieve the objectives mentioned in the policy. The concerned State Governments have been advised to identify rural unbanked centres for locating new offices and allotment of the centres would thereafter be finalised by the Reserve Bank. Banks in the region are progressively gearing up their infrastructure to meet increasing requirements of the region for flow of credit.

कच्चे रेशम के आयात के लिए चीन के साथ द्विपक्षीय समझौता

9. श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खां : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने 250 टन कच्चे रेशम के आयात के लिये हाल ही में चीन के साथ एक द्विपक्षीय समझौता किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन से कच्चे रेशम के आयात से देश के रेशम उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(घ) क्या भविष्य में चीन से कच्चे रेशम का आयात नहीं किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में नीति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कर्नाटक के विभिन्न भागों में सूखा पड़ने, दक्षिणी रेशम उद्योग राज्यों में यूजी फलाई संकट, कच्चे रेशम आदि की मांग में वृद्धि होने की वजह से 1981 के दौरान कच्चे रेशम की कीमत में काफी वृद्धि हो गई थी । इसलिये सरकार ने कच्ची रेशम की ऊंची कीमतों की वजह से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों में हथकरघा बुनकरों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये चीन से 250 मी० टन कच्चा रेशम आयात करने का विनिश्चय किया है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) अगर घरेलू बाजार स्थिति के कारण यह आवश्यक होगा तो कच्चे रेशम का आयात करने की अनुमति दी जाएगी ।

(ङ) वर्तमान आयात नीति के अनुसार, कच्चे रेशम का आयात गुणावगुण के आधार पर करने की अनुमति है और यह केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के अभिकरण के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत है;

### Financing of sick Industrial units

10. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to the commercial banks and other financial institutions to make concerted and timely efforts in financing sick Industrial units and making them viable; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and how many sick industrial units have been benefited under the scheme in the country and particularly in Gujarat State during the year 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). With a view to effectively tackle the sickness prevailing in industries, Government have formulated various policy measures and the banks and the financial institutions have been advised to implement the same. The Government constantly reviews the situation and modifications to the existing schemes and policies are carried out where necessary. The process is continuous and the banks and institutions take effective steps for implementing the Government's decisions.

As per the present policy of the Government, the banks and financial institutions must take all possible steps to detect and prevent sickness in the incipient stage itself and rehabilitate the viable sick units to the extent possible. In accordance with this policy, banks draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on a case by case basis. The assistance packages are tailor-made to suit the particular re-

quirements of a case. The rehabilitation measures may contain both short-term and long-term steps covering aspects such as financial concessions including funding of interest, waiver of penal interest, reduction in the rate of interest margin, rescheduling the recovery of overdue liabilities/irregularities, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities and other measures like change in management, merger with a healthy unit, etc. Banks and financial institutions also appoint nominee directors on the Board of assisted units to monitor progress of the unit and to ensure proper utilisation of funds.

The banks and financial institutions have been advised to bring to the notice of the Government such cases in which they along are not able to find effective remedies for revival. Where banks and institutions feel that despite their best efforts, it may not be possible to prevent an industrial unit from becoming sick or their efforts are unlikely to revive the sick undertakings, they should report the matter to Government which would consider other alternatives including nationalisation.

The information regarding financial assistance extended by schedule commercial banks to the sick industrial units enjoying bank credits of Rs. 1 crore and above is collected by the RBI on a quarterly basis. As per the latest information available with the RBI, outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1980 to 409 units identified and reported as sick and enjoying credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above stood at Rs. 1324.47 crores. Out of 409 units, 39 units involving bank credit of Rs. 106.51 crores are located in Gujarat State. During the quarter ending March, 1981, 5 units involving bank credit of Rs. 15.02 crores came out of sickness, out of which 3 units involving bank credit of Rs. 7.45 crores were from Gujarat State.

As per the information readily available, the all-India Term-Lending

Financial Institutions namely, Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India have extended financial assistance to sick units to the extent of Rs. 341.66 crores during the calendar year 1980 out of which a sum of Rs. 8.58 crores was extended to units located in Gujarat State.

### बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को बैंक ऋण

11. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को जो अपना कारोबार शुरू करने में रुचि रखते हैं, को ब्याज की कम दरों पर बैंक ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की सरकार की कोई योजना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में कोई ठोस योजना बनाने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को वित्त प्रधान करने की अपनी योजनाओं के अधीन, बैंक आत्म नियोजन उद्योगों के वास्ते कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। ऐसी योजनाओं में, निम्नलिखित प्रकार के ऋण उनके सामने लिखी ब्याज दरों पर शामिल हैं :

कृषि	ब्याज की दर (प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष)
1	2

5,000 रु० तक और उसके

समेत तक के अल्पावधि ऋण 12.50



1	2
5,000 रु० से अधिक और 25,000 रु० तक	15.00 से अनधिक
25,000 रु० से अनधिक	17.50 से अनधिक
3 वर्षों से अन्यान के सावधि ऋण	
छोटे किसान	10.25
अन्य किसान	12.50
सघु उद्योग	
25,000 रु० तक के संमिश्रण पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में	10.25
अन्य क्षेत्रों में	12.50
2 लाख रु० तक और उस के समेत तक के अत्यावधि ऋण	15.00 से अनधिक
2 लाख रुपये से अधिक और 25 लाख रुपये तक	17.50 से अनधिक
25 लाख रुपये से अधिक	19.50 से अनधिक
3 वर्षों से अन्यान के सावधि ऋण पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नए एकक	12.50
अन्य एकक	13.50
सड़क परिवहन चालक	
तीन वर्षों से अन्यान के सावधि ऋण एवं वाहन	12.50
दो या अधिक वाहन	15.00

### खुदरा व्यापार

5,000 रु० तक और उसके समेत सीमाएं	12.50
5,000 रु० से अधिक और 25,000 रु० तक	15.00 से अनधिक
25,000 रु० से अधिक	19.50 से अनधिक

छोटे उत्पादक उद्यमों के वास्ते गरीब से गरीब व्यक्तियों को 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की ब्याज दर पर विभेदी ब्याज दर के अधीन भी ऋण स्वीकृत किए जाते हैं बशर्ते कि वे योजना में वर्णित पात्रता मानदण्डों को पूरा करते हों।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Upgradation of J.C.D.A., Shillong

12. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of J.C.D.A., Shillong is to be upgraded to C.D.A., Shillong; and

(b) if so, what action is in hand to maintain the *status quo* of the C.D.A. office at Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) An additional post in the Senior Administrative Grade (Controller of Defence Accounts) has been sanctioned who will function under Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna, but no decision has yet been taken about its location.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

### Construction of tourist houses in Karnataka

13. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of tourist houses proposed to be constructed on tourist sites during the next two years in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): The Youth Hostel at Mysore is under construction and is expected to be completed soon.

It is also proposed, subject to the availability of funds, to provide accommodation and other tourist facilities at Badami, Pattadakal, Hampi and Bandipur in the Central Sector during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan.

### Bilateral talks on anti-smuggling between India and Sri Lanka

14. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seventh bilateral talks on anti-smuggling between India and Sri Lanka were held in the month of December, 1981; and

(b) if so, what were the points discussed and the decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The problem of smuggling between India and Sri Lanka and other related matters, were discussed at the meeting, and decisions taken for greater co-operation and co-ordination between the respective Customs and Police authorities to effectively check smuggling between the two countries.

### I.A. to take over route to Gulf countries and South-East Asia

15. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines propose to take over routes to the Gulf countries and South-East Asia;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines have also decided to have more air buses and 737 Boeings also; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Indian Airlines have sent a proposal to operate to Gulf Countries and South-East Asia. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Indian Airlines would be acquiring two Airbus aircraft in May, 1982 and 4 B-737 in August/September, 1982.

(c) The additional capacity acquired would be deployed on the Indian Airlines' network to meet the growing traffic demands, to phase out gradually the turbo prop aircraft and to enable Indian Airlines to undertake operations on behalf of the Government of Male.

### Export of fans

16. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fans (both table and ceiling fans) exported to foreign countries in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the value of those fans in Indian Currency;

(c) the target of export of fans fixed for the year 1981-82;

(d) whether that target has been or is expected to be achieved; and

(e) the details about the prospects of exporting fans in 1982-83?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to the

figures of export furnished by the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, the total number of fans exported from India to foreign countries during 1979-80 and 1980-81 was as follows:—

	1979-80	1980-81 (April-Dec. '80)
Total Fans . . . . .	19033	16208
Ceiling Fans . . . . .	516989	419445
Others . . . . .	6614	32355
	541536	468108

(b) The value of the fans exported during 1979-80 and (April—December, 1980) amounted to Rs. 1289.75 lakhs and Rs. 1188.52 lakhs respectively.

(c) A target of Rs. 22 crores has been fixed for the export of fans including parts for the year 1981-82.

(d) According to the Engineering Export Promotion Council, export of electrical fans and parts during April—November 1981 is provisionally estimated to be of Rs. 10 crores. There might be a marginal short fall in the achievement of the target fixed for 1981-82.

(e) The prospects for the export of fans during 1982-83 are good. The actual performance would, however depend on a number of factors like quality finish, delivery schedule, price, competition from other countries etc.

#### Foreign tourists visited India during 1980 and 1981

17. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists visited India during the years 1980 and 1981;

(b) what is the per cent increase;

(c) the details of the measures taken by Government to attract more foreign tourists; and

(d) what are the details of facilities being provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) During 1981, a total of 853,148 international tourists visited India compared to 800,150 during 1980 recording an increase of 6.6 per cent.

(c) The details of the steps envisaged by the Government to attract foreign tourists to India are intensive development of tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits through rapid development of tourist infrastructure such as hotels and surface transportation; augmentation of the fleet of national air carriers; intensification of promotion abroad through various publicity media such as films, audio-visual presentations, publication of tourist literature, advertisements etc; augmentation of media relations by inviting travel agents, travel writers, publicities etc. on a familiarisation tour as guests of the Department so that in turn they can promote India.

(d) Salient features of the facilities being provided to tourists are:

(i) Concerted efforts are being made to develop tourist infrastruc-



ture at tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits within the country by pooling available resources in that Central, State and private sectors.

(ii) Inexpensive, clean and comfortable accommodation is being provided for the budget-minded tourists through the construction of Yatri Niwas/Youth Hostels etc.

(iii) In order to remove congestion at international airports causing delays in quick clearance of tourists, a new terminal building for international traffic at Bombay Airport has recently been opened. Similarly a new terminal building is under construction at Delhi.

(iv) Additional facilities for sinking water sports, trekking, etc. are being developed to cater to the tourists interested in recreational activities.

(v) In order to meet the requirement of tourists for air-conditioned cars etc. the Department has a scheme of making available second-hand imported cars to the tourist trade at reserved price.

(vi) Indian Airlines offers certain concessions to the tourists:

(a) 'Discover India' tickets to all foreign nationals and Indians residing outside India for US \$ 375 for 15 days unlimited travel on the domestic sectors of Indian Airlines in India paying in foreign exchange.

(b) 'Youth Fares' persons between the ages of 12—30 years and residing abroad are eligible to a concession of 25 per cent on the normal US \$ fares on domestic sectors of Indian Airlines provided payment is made in foreign exchange.

(vii) Indian Railways offers Ind-Rail Pass Tickets valid from 7 to 90 days unrestricted travel on Indian Railways for foreign nationals and Indians residing abroad against payment in foreign exchange.

(viii) Indian Railways in collaboration with Rajasthan State Tourism Development Corpn. have embarked upon a new project—'Palace on Wheels' consisting of 96 berths in 12 saloons belonging to former princely States and 28 berths in two modified first class bogies in order to promote tourism by rail.

(ix) To create more amenities/facilities for tourists, Airport Advisory Committees have been set up at various airports in India.

(x) Certain relaxations have also been made in customs clearance of tourist baggage at the instance of the Department by introducing two channel system at the international airports for quick custom clearance.

### Supply of rice to the Soviet Union

18. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an agreement between India and the Soviet Union regarding supply of superior variety of rice by India to the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Indo-USSR Agreement of 30th April, 1981, India has to supply 5 lakh tonnes of rice (including 1.5 lakh tonnes of basmati rice) in lie of additional supplies of petroleum and petroleum products from USSR. Delivery period for this rice was 2 lakh tonnes during the second half of 1981 and 3 lakh tonnes during the first half of 1982.

### Loan for production of Films

19. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India to the banks for granting loans for production of films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons benefited under the scheme during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has not issued any guidelines to banks regarding grant of loans for production of films. However, in view of limited availability of funds with banks, large competing demands on these funds from sectors which have been given higher priority and existence of National Film Development Corporation which, inter-alia, finances film production, banks give low priority to financing production of films. The existing data reporting system does not yield separate information regarding the number of borrowers and quantum of assistance provided by banks for this purpose

नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के परिणामस्वरूप सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता/नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता

20. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने नगरों का दर्जा 'बी' श्रेणी से बढ़ाकर 'ए' श्रेणी और 'सी' श्रेणी से बढ़ाकर 'बी' श्रेणी किया गया है;

(ख) क्या जिन नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है उनमें केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों को संशोधित दरों पर मकान किराया भत्ते और नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते का भुगतान तब से शुरू कर दिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उन नगरों के क्या नाम हैं, जिनका दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने के बावजूद उनमें केन्द्र सरकार के कर्मचारियों को संशोधित

दरों पर नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ते और मकान किराया भत्ते का अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है और इन भत्तों के भुगतान के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान किसी भी नगर का दर्जा बी-1 श्रेणी से बढ़ाकर 'ए' श्रेणी में नहीं किया गया है । 1-5-1981 से केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए निम्नलिखित नगरों का दर्जा बी-2 श्रेणी से बढ़ाकर बी-1 श्रेणी में किया गया था :-

1. कोयम्बतूर
2. जबलपुर
3. इंदौर
4. आगरा
5. वाराणसी
6. मडुरै
7. इलाहाबाद
8. जयपुर

9-10-1980 से केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते और प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की अदायगी के लिए मैसूर नगर का दर्जा 'सी' श्रेणी से बढ़ाकर बी-2 श्रेणी में किया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़े हुए मकान किराया भत्ते और/अथवा प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर) भत्ते की अदायगी न किए जाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

### Promotion/Recruitment Policy for Nationalised Banks

21. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the promotion and recruitment policy of Government for the nationalised banks in regard to the clerical and officers categories;

(b) whether a certain percentage of vacancies is reserved for the children of bank employees in some of the banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Each nationalised bank has its own promotion policy to govern promotions in its clerical and officer cadres. Government has only issued some broad guidelines laying down minimum eligibility for promotion of officers to higher scales.

Recruitment to clerical and officer cadres of the banks is made on the basis of open competition conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards in accordance with the Scheme formulated by the Government.

There are the usual reservation of vacancies in these recruitments for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, ex-servicemen and physically handicapped persons. There is no provision for reservation of vacancies for the children of the bank employees.

### Revision of Rupee in Relation to British Pound Sterling

22. SHRI N.E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank has announced an upward revision of the rupee in relation to the British Pound Sterling; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new buying and selling rates prevailing at present in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank of India has announced several upward revisions of the rupee in relation to the pound sterling in the past. The latest appreciations were announced on the 8th and 10th February 1982 as shown below:

Date	Bying Rate	Selling Rate	Middle Rate
	Rs. 100 = Pound	Rs. 100 = Pound	Pound 1 = Rs.
5-2-1981	5.8275	5.8005	17.20
8-2-1982	5.8617	5.8343	17.10
10-2-1982	5.8962	5.8685	17.00

### India's Entry in International Bond Market

23. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has decided to enter the International Bond Market in

a big way to augment its external resources;

(b) if so, whether a start in this direction has been made;

(c) what are the sources which have been tapped and which are the countries where the substantive bonds issues are likely to be made; and

(d) whether Government have also permitted any large industrial houses which are, at present, racing to raise their capital by issue of debentures/shares/calls for fixed deposits at attractive rates of interest to tap resources of external funds; if so, which are these houses and what check Government propose to exercise over the utilisation of these foreign funds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). There is no such general decision. However, Government has allowed Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to seek Japanese Yen 10 billion in the Japanese Bond Market. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. has also floated Bonds in Kuwait for an amount of Kuwaiti Dinars 30 million.

(d) On a selective basis, in several cases, companies in the joint sector or private sector have been allowed to raise a portion of their project costs by the issue of debentures/shares to non-resident Indians or foreign nationals of Indian origin e.g. Gujarat Narmada Fertilisers, TELCO, Tata Power Companies, J.K. Synthetics etc. In appropriate cases, some companies have also been permitted to borrow from International Finance Corporation and foreign banks, essentially for their imports.

सोवियत संघ को चावल, प्रसाधन सामग्री तथा तम्बाकू का निर्यात

24श्री जैलत राम सारण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980 तथा 1981 के दौरान रूस को निर्यात किये गये चावल तथा तम्बाकू और प्रसाधन सामग्री की किस्म तथा कुल मात्रा पृथक-पृथक हैं; और

(ख) चावल, तम्बाकू तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री के निर्यातकर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं और इस अवधि के दौरान वर्ष-वार उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा इन मदों का कितनी मात्रा में पृथक-पृथक निर्यात किया गया तथा इन निर्यातकर्ताओं को इन वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने की अनुमति किस आधार पर दी गई थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) निर्यात आंकड़े वित्तिय वर्षवार रखे जाते हैं। 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान सोवियत संघ को निर्यात किए गए चावल, तम्बाकू तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री की मात्रा तथा मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) वास्तव में चावल, तम्बाकू तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री के निर्यात की मुख्य रूप से अनुमति है। अतः इन मदों के निर्यातकों के नाम तथा प्रत्येक द्वारा निर्यात की गई मात्राएं नहीं रखी जाती।

जहां तक गैर-बासमति चावल का संबंध है, उन पार्टियों के नाम जिन्हें सोवियत संघ को निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है और उनके द्वारा निर्यात की गई गैर-बासमति चावल की मात्रा तथा मूल्य दर्शाने वाला विवरण भी संलग्न है।

गैर-बासमति चावल की विभिन्न सुपर फाइन/फाइन किस्मों के निर्यात की अनुमति 25-7-1979 तथा 17-6-1980 की अवधि के बीच खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत थी। 18-6-1980 से गैर-बासमति चावल के निर्यात केन्द्रीय/राज्य के मनोनित अभिकरणों की मार्फत मार्गीकृत हैं। इस नीति के अनुसार विवरण 2 में दिये गये अभिकरणों को सोवियत संघ को गैर-बासमति चावल का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई।

## विवरण—I

1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान सोवियत संघ को चावल, तम्बाकू तथा तम्बाकू विनिर्माण, इत्यादि, प्रसाधन सामग्री, अंगराग सामग्री (साबुन को छोड़कर) जलाय आसूत तथा संगंध तेलों के जलीय सत्व (जिसमें औषधीय प्रयोग के लिए उपयुक्त जैसे उत्पाद शामिल हैं) के निर्यात

क्रमांक	मद का विवरण	मूल्य लाख रु० में			
		1979-80	1980-81		
		मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
		(मे० टन)	(लाख रु०)	(मे० टन)	(लाख रु०)
क. चावल	1. बासमती चावल	—	—	23,597*	1298.920*
	2. गैर-बासमती चावल	7,400	162.334	1,12,593	3230.934
ख तम्बाकू तथा तम्बाकू विनिर्मित वस्तुएं					
तम्बाकू पूर्णतः अथवा अंशतः स्ट्रिप्ड वर्जोनिया किस्म का फल्यु क्योर्डे					
ग. इत्रादि, प्रसाधन तथा अंगराग सामग्री (साबुन को छोड़कर)	संगंध तेलों के जलीय आसूत तथा जलीय सत्व (जिसमें औषधीय प्रयोग के लिए उपयुक्त जैसे उत्पाद शामिल हैं)	19,943	2926.650	20,168*	3639.430*
		196	351.250	1,446*	844.970*

\*आंकड़े अक्टूबर 1980 तक उपलब्ध हैं।

टिप्पणी : उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में सरकार से सरकार के खाते में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा सोवियत संघ को निर्यात किए गए गैर-बासमती चावल की मात्रा शामिल नहीं है।



## विवरण — II

1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान सोविग्रत संघ को गैर-बासमत चावल के निर्यात

क्रमांक	एजेंसी का नाम	1979-80		मूल्य लाख रु० में 1980-81	
		मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1.	तमिलनाडू नागरिक पूर्ति निगम लि०, मद्रास	7,400 मे० टन	1,62,33,380	—	—
2.	मैसूर सैल्स इन्टरनेशनल, बंगलौर	—	—	25,000 मे० टन	7,12,50,000
3.	आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य व्यापार निगम लि०, हैदराबाद	—	—	62,592,939 मे० टन	18,30,93,423
4.	पंजाब राज्य नागरिक पूर्ति निगम लि० चंडीगढ़	—	—	25,000 मे० टन	7,37,50,000

### Investments made by LIC

25. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has made any investment in the transport, co-operative society, Rural Development project in the States of Assam, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of such investments together with the total amount so invested in each State; and

(c) terms and conditions of such investment and details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) and (b). The LIC had, on 31st December, 1981 advanced loans to State Road Transport Corporations and Sugar Co-operative Societies in the four States as under:—

(in lakhs of Rs.)

State	SRTC	Sugar Cooperative
Assam . . . . .	350	—
Orissa . . . . .	335	40
Bihar . . . . .	—	—
West Bengal . . . . .	—	—

No direct investments were made by the LIC in Rural Development projects.

(c) Loans to State Road Transport Corporations were given on hypothecation of vehicles at interest of 11 per cent and the LIC has been asked to charge the same rate of interest on loans granted during 1981-82. The loan to the Sugar Cooperative in Orissa is secured by first legal mortgage of all fixed assets and carries interest of 8 per cent.

### Export Earnings vis-a-vis Trade Deficit

26. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(r) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Export Strategy—States to participate", as published in the 'Economic Times', dated 19 January 1982;

(b) if so, (i) whether it is a fact that exports in 1980-81 showed only an increase of about four per cent over the previous year; (ii) in the current year export earnings in the first seven months, i.e. April to October, went up by nearly 14 per cent over the corresponding period last year;

(c) whether in 1980-81 the trade deficit exceeded Rs. 5700 crores and Government had to seek a loan of a 5 billion dollars from the IMF to improve the position; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for increasing the growth rate of our exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) According to the latest data which is still provisional, exports amounted to Rs. 6710 crores in 1980-81

showing a growth rate of about 4 per cent over the previous year.

(ii) The provisional figure for India's overall exports for the first eight months of the current financial year, i.e. April—November, 1981 is placed at Rs. 4661.60 crores as compared to the provisional figure of Rs. 4037.98 crores for the corresponding period previous year. This shows an increase of about 15.4 per cent.

(c) The trade deficit in 1980-81 was provisionally Rs. 5775 crores. Government has entered into an extended credit arrangement with the International Monetary Fund for a credit of an amount equivalent to SDR 5 billion, for a period of 3 years.

(d) A series of export promotion measures have been taken to step up exports. These include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of hundred per cent export oriented units all over the country and EXIM Bank, Simplification and rationalisation of duty drawback, fiscal concessions on exports etc. The situation is kept under close watch and new export promotion measures are taken from time to time.

### **Increase in Family Pension**

27. SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the Family Pension benefit payment in view of steep rise in prices and other contributory factors;

(b) if so, the details of the Government's steps; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Family Pension Scheme 1964 has been kept under review and liberali-

sations have been made from time to time. The improvements made are indicated below:

(i) With effect from 1-1-1966 the Family Pension is payable at double the normal rates for a period of seven years for Government servants dying after rendering seven years service.

(ii) The minimum Family Pension was raised to Rs. 40/- p.m. from Rs. 25/- p.m. w.e.f. 1st March 1970. The rates have been revised further w.e.f. 1-1-1973 on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The minimum and maximum Family Pension has been raised from Rs. 40/- and Rs. 150/- p.m. to Rs. 50/- and Rs. 250/- p.m., respectively.

(iii) The scheme which was originally contributory in nature has been made non-contributory w.e.f. 22nd September, 1977 and the deduction of two months emoluments from the death-cum-retirement gratuity has been discontinued.

(iv) There was no provision in the original Family Pension Scheme for a temporary/ ad-hoc increase or relief in Family Pension. With effect from 1-10-1975 Family Pensioners have been made eligible for the instalment of dearness relief sanctioned to pensioners from time to time. At present, the amount or relief payable to Family Pensioners is at the rate of 65 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 65/- p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 325/- p.m. This compensates for rise in prices.

(v) The maximum age limit for eligibility of Family Pension in respect of children has also been raised from 18 years to 21 years in the case of boys and 21 years to 24 years in the case of daughters. A handicapped child has been made eligible for Family Pension for life.

### **Development and Expansion of Tourist Promotion Activities**

28. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development and expansion of tourist promotion activities at Kovalam pending with either India Tourism Development Corporation or Department of Tourism; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal as also when the proposal is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSH- EED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The development and expansion of tourist facilities and activities are a continuous process. The facilities provided at Kovalam in the Central sector are a 100-room hotel, 40 cottages on the beach, transport for sight-seeing, Yoga ayurvedic oil bath and massage, and facilities for water sports. While the water sports facilities are already available, a new beach service centre is yet to be constructed for which a sanction of Rs. 11.15 lakhs has been issued to the India Tourism Development Corporation to take up this work. The beach service centre will be completed during the course of the current Plan period.

### **Loss Incurred by National Jute Manu- factures Corporation**

29. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector National Jute Manu-  
factures Corporation (NJMC) has been incurring daily loss to the extent of Rs. 4—5 lakhs.

(b) if so, the comparative loss incurred by the Corporation during

the last two years, stating the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the situations.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As against average monthly loss of Rs. 71.97 lakhs in 1980-81, average monthly loss in 1981-82 is around Rs. 116.67 lakhs. The low realizations are due to unprecedented demand recession in international and domestic markets which has affected the entire jute industry, including NJMC, adversely.

(c) Government has taken steps to increase the productivity of the units as well as the flexibility of their product-mix in tune with the market trends, by:

(i) Installation of captive power generation sets to recoup production losses caused by massive power cut/power restrictions; and

(ii) Renovation, replacement and rehabilitation of old and worn out machinery as well as installation of balancing equipment.

### **Loss to Cotton Corporation of India**

30. SHRI DHARMBIR SINHA:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the continuous loss by Cotton Corporation of India during the last five years; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to improve the functioning of the CCI so that it may not incur losses in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) it is not

correct that the Cotton Corporation of India suffered losses during the fast five years. The Corporation suffered losses during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and it earned profits during the years 1976-77 and 1980-81.

The main reasons for losses during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 were as under:—

(i) In years of comfortable cotton situation, the Corporation was required to effect large scale purchases to protect the interest of cotton growers in the absence of adequate demand with the result that the Corporation had to carry large stocks of cotton;

(ii) The Corporation had to pay heavy interest and carrying charges on large stocks of cotton held by it.

(iii) Realising its social obligation and the need for import substitution, the Corporation continued to lend support to growers of long staple cotton like Varalaxmi and Suvin in the absence of adequate demand from Mills and thus had to suffer financial losses.

(b) The Government have advised the Corporation not to lose sight of the economic viability if its operations, while carrying out the role, assigned to it. The Corporation has now adopted the strategy of selling its stocks simultaneously with purchases with a view to reducing carrying cost. Further, to reduce its stocks, Government have permitted the Corporation, from time to time, to export cotton for which there is no adequate demand in the domestic market.

Quarterly meetings are held regularly to review the working of the Corporation and remedial steps are taken, wherever considered necessary.

## Impact of new Foreign Investment Policy O.E.D. Countries

31. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the impact of the new foreign investment policy for OED countries on the Indian entrepreneurs and the interested investors from the Oil Exporting Developing countries; and

(b) the mechanism and the agency devised, if any, for monitoring the performance of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) It is somewhat early to make such assessment of the impact of the new facility for investment by Oil Exporting Developing countries. However, this policy has had a favourable response from Indian entrepreneurs and investors in the Gulf Countries. Some large value projects are under various stages of negotiation.

(b) While the office of the Indian Investment Centre at Abu Dhabi will assist in the promotion of these investments, the evaluation of the policy and its performance will be undertaken by the Ministry of Finance.

## LIC advances to State Electricity Boards

32. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.I.C. has advanced Rs. 107 crores to several State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the names of the States, with the amount of such advance to each; and

(c) term and conditions of such advances, with details thereof ?



**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) and (b). Details of loans advanced by LIC to State Electricity Boards during 1980-81 are given below:—

State	Amount (in lakhs of Rs.)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	878
2. Assam . . . . .	799
3. Bihar . . . . .	547
4. Gujarat . . . . .	1138
5. Haryana . . . . .	1036
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	158
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	171
8. Karnataka (Power Corporation) . . . . .	496
9. Kerala . . . . .	725
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	662
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	1029
12. Meghalaya . . . . .	185
13. Orissa . . . . .	759
14. Punjab . . . . .	768
15. Rajasthan . . . . .	1007
16. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	957
17. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	2532
18. West Bengal . . . . .	1094
Total	14981

(c) The loans were given on mortgage of assets and carried interest of 11 per cent.

#### Utilisation Programme for IMF Loan

**33. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared programmes for the utilisation

of the 5.6 billion dollar loan obtained from the IMF; and

(a) if so, the details of the programmes?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). The extended arrangement with the IMF is intended to support the medium-term structural adjustment programme which is an integral part of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

#### Wholesale Price Index

**34. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the variations being shown in the wholesale Price Index of essential commodities during last Six months, month-wise:

(b) whether it is a fact that the consumer price index has been keeping steadily rising during the same period having no connection with the variation in wholesale prices; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). A separate Index of Wholesale Prices of essential commodities is not being compiled. A statement showing the movements in the All Commodities Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) and the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100) during the last six months (July 1981 to December 1981) is attached. It may be noted that, the Wholesale Price Index has shown a decline during this period. Some deceleration in the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1960=100) is also evident and the index has in fact declined by 0.4 per cent in December, 1981 (for which the latest index are available). The movement in the two indices cannot be identical because of the inherent differences in coverage, weighting diagrams, base years and a certain time lag between the two sets of prices.

## Statement

*Index Number of Wholesale Prices (Base : 1970-71-100)/ Consumer Prices (1960-100)*

	Percentage change					
	July. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1981
<b>I. Wholesale Price Index</b>						
<i>All Commodities</i>	+2.1	+1.1	-1.5	-0.3	-1.4*	-0.9*
A. Primary Articles	+4.1	+1.4	-1.8	-0.2	-1.2*	-0.4*
Food Articles	+5.6	+1.5	-2.6	+0.2	-0.5*	-0.8*
B. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	+6.5	+2.5	No. ch.	No. ch.	No. ch.*	No. ch.*
C. Manufactured Products	-0.6	+0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-2.0*	-1.5*
Food Products	-2.4	-0.3	-5.6	-1.9	-6.5*	-6.0*
<b>II. Consumer Price Index</b>	+1.8	+1.6	+0.4	+0.9	+0.4	-0.4

\*Provisional.

### Replacement of Sales Tax

35. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided to replace sales tax on certain additional items by additional excise duties;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) whether in view of the Wanchoo Committee report, Government have laid down any comprehensive programme for gradual abolition of sales tax by replacing it by additional excise duties, if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). There has been widespread and long standing demand by various Chambers of Commerce, associations of industry and trade and the general public for basic reforms in the sales tax system obtaining in the country. The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.N.

Wanchoo had, in its final report, observed that the best way to get over the problem posed by the existing sales tax systems would be to replace sales tax levy on various commodities, as far as possible, by additional duty of excise, but in the selection of commodities, care should be taken to minimise the cascading effect on prices. The Finance Commissions and various Committees had also occasion to go into and comment on different aspects of sales tax system. In particular, the Indirect Taxation Enquiry Committee (Jha Committee) had gone into the matter and made certain recommendations.

As sales tax is primarily a State subject of taxation under the Constitution and any reform in its system can be undertaken only in consultation with and with the cooperation of the States, a Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers in-charge of sales tax was convened in September, 1980 and a follow-up again in February, 1981 to discuss the problem in all its aspects. The Conference held in February, 1981 adopted a Resolution recommending appointment by the Central Government of an

Expert Committee headed by an eminent person qualified to be a Chairman of the Finance Commission and with an Economist and an Administrator as Members to study the financial implication of the proposal for inclusion in the list of 'declared goods' and for levy of additional excise duty to lieu of sales tax on vanaspathi, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safe-guarded. The States of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and West Bengal, however, recorded their dissent.

In pursuance of the above Resolution, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Member Parliament was appointed to go into the matter. A statement announcing the appointment of the Committee was also made by the Finance Minister in the House on 21-12-1981. The Committee was to submit its report by 31st March, 1982 and had commenced its deliberations. However, in view of the sudden demise of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, the further course of action in the matter is under consideration.

### Rate of Inflation

36. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to check the present rate of inflation;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the major factors for inflation is the growing gap between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to reduce this gap?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government attaches high priority to tackling inflation and a number of steps have been taken. As a result the price situation has shown significant improvement. However, there is no complacency and the price situ-

ation is kept under surveillance and further steps will be taken in the light of the emerging trends.

The gap between the wholesale price index and the consumer price index is not a factor for inflation. It may be noted that the divergent movement in the two indices is inevitable because of different coverage, weighing diagram and diverse base periods in the two indexes. However, consistent with the declaration in the wholesale prices, the monthly rate of increase in the consumer price index has come down and the index in fact has declined by 0.4 per cent in December 1981 (for which the latest data are available).

### Reviewing the Working of Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation

37. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the working of the Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation in the face of strong views against its role as a canalising agency for woollen knitwears;

(b) whether it is a fact that service charges levied by the Corporation undermine the industry's competitive ability in foreign markets; if so, action proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) assistance given its exporters towards exploring new markets and product development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The working of the Handloom and Handicrafts Export Corporation of India Ltd. as a canalising agency for woollen knitwears will be reviewed as part of annual review of the Import Policy for 1982-83.

(b) a service charge of 1 per cent and 1/4 per cent is being levied by the Corporation on the exports of woollen knitwears to Rupee Currency Area (RCA) and General Currency

Area (GCA) countries respectively. The service charges levied by the Corporation are nominal and do not undermine the industry's competitive ability in foreign markets.

(c) The assistance given and export promotion activities undertaken by HHEC for woollen knitwears include;

(i) deputation of delegation to GCA countries for market exploration;

(ii) inviting a number of designers and importers to visit manufacturing centres in India for identification of different products for different markets;

(iii) Experiments in blending yarn for knitted garments in different gauges and inviting a qualified yarn-technician and designer from abroad to help the industry.

#### **Survey Operation conducted by Income-tax Inspectors**

38. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

DR. VASANT KUMAR:  
PANDIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax Inspectors of Income-tax Department, Delhi, who are conducting Survey Operations in the Capital are in league with the traders and are conducting survey operations in the offices of Traders Associations thus reporting very few cases to the net-work of Income-tax;

(b) whether any complaints in this regard have been received by Government and the action taken against the corrupt officers;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these corrupt officers of the Income-tax Department are being shielded by higher officers of the Income-tax Department; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in curbing the activities of Survey Inspectors who are in league with the Traders and are putting the Ex-

chequer in great loss of Revenue and encouraging Black money and tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No. specific instance of this type has come to notice. Some complaints, mostly anonymous and vague, have been received. The allegations levelled through these complaints are of general nature without giving any specific information. However, as a result of enquiry made so far, none of them have been found to be substantiated.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The work of survey inspectors is subjected to periodical supervisory checks. The complaints whenever received are investigated and appropriate action taken.

#### **Visit of World Bank Chief**

39. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:  
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:  
SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had held discussion with the World Bank Chief Mr. A. W. Clausen during his visit to the country recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held and with what result;

(c) whether any fresh agreement was signed for obtaining loans; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Government's discussions with President of the World Bank, Mr. Clausen, who visited India from January 18—23, 1982, covered a wide range of development issues and policies including India's relationship with the World Bank Group. The exchange of views has led to a better appreciation on the part of the World Bank group of the country's progress and its development needs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Strike in Textile Mills of Bombay**

**40. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss of production of textiles consequent upon the strike in the textile mills of Bombay;

(b) whether Government had taken any steps to avert the strike by initiating negotiations on the demands; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):** (a) The loss of production in textile mills in Bombay is estimated at roughly 100 million metres of cloth per month on account of the general strike from 18 January 1982.

(b) and (c). The State Government, which is primarily concerned with the matter has appealed to the workers to resume work.

#### **Import Duty on Soda Ash**

**41. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have raised the imports duty on soda ash in order to discourage the discriminate import of this chemical;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that indigenous price of soda ash is much higher than that of imported soda ash;

(d) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):** (a) and (b). With effect from 13-1-1982 import duty on soda ash has been restored to the statutory level of 80 per cent *ad-valorem* from the previous existing concessional rates of 25 per cent *ad-valorem* on the dense variety and 45 per cent *ad-valorem* on the light variety.

(c) and (d). Most of the imports of soda ash in the recent past have been of the light variety. The c.i.f. prices of this variety of soda ash are now in the range of US \$ 100 to 120 per tonne. With the increased rate of duty, the landed prices would be in the range of Rs. 2029 to Rs. 2425 per tonne. The ex-works prices of indigenous soda ash (light) are reported to be in the range of Rs. 2050 to Rs. 2207 per tonne. The high cost of raw materials, utilities and transport are claimed to be the factors responsible for the current level of indigenous prices.

#### **Plan to Tap Petro-Dollar Market for Investment by Indian States**

**42. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Indian States are planning to tap the petro-dollar market for investment in their development projects;

(b) if so, whether the Central is helping the States in their efforts by providing suitable infrastructure by way of opening offices in various capitals of OPCE countries to channelise flow of money, etc.; and



(c) if so, which of the States have been able to get petro-dollars for their developmental schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some State Governments expressed their desire to establish projects in terms of the facility created for investment from Oil Exporting Developing Countries.

(b) Suitable guidelines have been issued to the State Governments emphasising the need to attract such investments within the context of Plan allocations and also the need to undertake adequate preparatory work before delegations can be sent to the Gulf for negotiations. An office of the Indian Investment Centre has been opened in Abu Dhabi to assist in the promotion of investments from the Gulf.

(c) While some projects are under various stages of negotiation or discussion, no firm proposal has yet been submitted to the Centre seeking approval.

### Gold Control Act

43. SHRI KRIŚHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to recast the entire Gold Control Act so as to make it beneficial to the industry and consumer;

(b) what is the estimated annual total requirement of gold in India;

(c) whether Government have seen the press reports that the present Act has become an instrument of harassment and corruption neither beneficial to the trade nor the consumer; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The objectives of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 broadly are:—

(i) curbing the general demand for gold from the public with a view to reduce it progressively;

(ii) to serve as an economic measure to supplement other preventive measures; to make circulation of smuggled gold difficult and its detection earlier by extending the control over gold beyond the stage of import.

The objectives for which the Gold Control Act was brought into effect are still relevant. At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to recast the entire Gold Control Act.

The Government have seen Press Reports in respect of a Seminar on Problems of Precious Metals recently held at Bombay wherein, *inter alia*, certain references were made regarding the working of Gold Control. Amendments of the Gold Control Act and the Rules made thereunder have been undertaken from time to time in the light of Court pronouncements and to meet the genuine difficulties of the trade and the general public. The matter is also kept under constant review. Specific complaints relating to harassment and corruption are duly investigated for appropriate action on the merits of each case.

(b) No official estimate in regard to annual total requirements of gold in India has been made.

### Grant of Licence for New Commercial Bank Branches

44. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has evolved new policy for grant-

ing licences for new commercial bank branches;

(b) if so, the number of bank branches to be opened in the rural and urban areas by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether it is proposed to allow banking expansion in hilly regions and tribal areas on a liberal basis; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Reserve Bank of India have recently formulated branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85.

(b) The new policy envisages opening additional bank offices in rural and Semi-urban areas so as to achieve banking coverage of one branch on an average for 17,000 people in the rural/semi-urban areas. It is estimated that to attain this objective about 8,000 additional bank offices would be opened in rural and semi-urban areas. Branch licensing in urban areas will be only to a limited extent.

(c) Hilly regions, regions which are sparsely populated and tribal areas will be given special consideration and branch expansion in such areas will not be determined by population criteria but will be allowed on a comparatively liberal basis taking into account existing gaps in the availability of banking facilities, banking requirements of identified groups of population and growth in economic activities etc.

ग्वालियर हवाई अड्डे पर उतरने की व्यवस्था

45. श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर हवाई अड्डे पर रात के समय उतरने की व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जाएगी;

(ख) यह व्यवस्था न होने के कारण कई बार दिल्ली से भोपाल जाने वाला हवाई जहाज ग्वालियर नहीं उतर पाता है और ग्वालियर से हवाई जहाज में जाने वाले यात्री उस में नहीं जा पाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पिछले वर्ष (1 अप्रैल 1981 से) ऐसा कितनी बार हुआ है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) नागर विमानन विभाग की रात्रिकालीन अवतरण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की फिलहाल कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं क्योंकि इंडियन एयरलाइंस का सूर्यास्त के बाद ग्वालियर से होते हुए अनुसूचित सेवाएं परिचालित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। इंडियन एयरलाइंस दिल्ली से भोपाल तक की उड़ानों का परिचालन केवल प्रातःकाल में ही करती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

#### L.I.C. Loans to States

46. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of LIC loans to the States of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Bihar, Sector-wise; and

(b) terms and conditions of such loans, in full?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Details

of LIC's project loans outstanding on  
31st March, 1981, to the States in  
question, are as under:—

(In lakhs of Rs.)

States	State Govts. for housing	State Electricity Boards	Municipal Committees and to State Govts. for Urban Water Supply Schemes	State Road Transport Corporations	Total
1. Assam . . . . .	474	1887	82	335	2778
2. Orissa . . . . .	2286	3844	323	335	6788
3. West Bengal . . . . .	2666	7068	55	—	9789
4. Maharashtra . . . . .	1660	5799	4478 2997*	605	15539
5. Bihar . . . . .	1906	3698	—	—	5604

\*loans to Zilla Parishad for Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes.

(b) The terms and conditions of the project loans at present are as under:—

Category of borrowers	Security	Rate of interest
1. State Govts. (For Housing) . . . . .	Guarantee	(i) $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ for rural housing. (ii) $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ for other housing.
2. State Electricity Boards . . . . .	Mortgage of assets	11%
3. Municipal Committees for urban water supply & drainage schemes	Govt. Guarantee	$8\frac{1}{2}\%$
4. Zilla Parishads for piped water supply schemes	Govt. Guarantee	$8\frac{1}{4}\%$
5. State Road Transport Corporations	Mortgage/hypothecation of immovable properties/assets	11%

### **Lack of Unanimity about date of Mahabharat War**

47. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11th December, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 3296 regarding Indian Standard Time and state:

(a) whether in view of the lack of unanimity about the exact date of the Mahabharat War, it is proposed to constitute a commission to identify the same;

(b) if so, the details thereabout if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the hurdles in accepting the Sambat used by Varah Mihir?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Mahabharat is an ancient event and unanimity about its exact date cannot be established by appointing a commission.

(c) After examining all eras of Indian Origin, the Calendar Reforms Committee found Saka era as an era par excellence. It is more authentic in comparison to other eras and there is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to re-open this issue.

### **Rise in Rate of Raw Silk**

38. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the abnormal rise in the rate of raw silk in the country;

(b) the steps taken to import raw silk from China; and

(c) when the imported raw silk is expected to be received and the mode of supplying imported silk to weavers in several States like (i) Karnataka, (ii) Uttar Pradesh and (iii) Jammu and Kashmir?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board has arranged to import 250 metric tonne of raw silk from China.

(c) First consignment of imported Raw Silk has already arrived and the entire quantity will be shipped by end of April 1982. The distribution of imported Raw Silk is being done on the basis of number of silk looms in various States and the Central Silk Board will distribute the silk through the concerned Directors of Handlooms.

### **Interest on the loan**

50. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the interest to be paid on the loan recently acquired from the International Monetary Fund will be more than 68 per cent;

(b) if not, what would be the actual interest that will be paid every year, for the total period and any concession likely to be given;

(c) what will be the effect of these high interest rates on the prices of essential commodities; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is not possible to forecast the total interest payments on the IMF loan as each drawing consists of a mix of the Fund's ordinary and borrowed resources. The interest on own resources is fixed by the Fund annually on the basis of the estimated income, expense of the Fund and a target amount of net income. The present rate of interest on own resources is 6.25 per cent. While the interest on borrowed resources depends on the

market related rates which are fixed by the Fund for every six months. Therefore, the effective interest rates on each drawing will vary from time to time.

The concession on interest payments is available if funds from the Supplementary Financing Facility are provided in place of the borrowed resources under the enlarged access policy. The maximum subsidy under SFF admissible is 3 per cent. India is among the countries eligible for the subsidy which will further lower the cost of borrowings.

(c) and (d). The average interest rate on resources provided under this arrangement is likely to be significantly lower than that prevailing in the world capital markets. The borrowings under this arrangement will not push up prices of essential commodities.

#### **Excessive emphasis on export at the cost of internal needs**

51. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive emphasis on export at the cost of internal needs will affect the quantum of internal consumption and also result in national ill health;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to review their export policy in future;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):** (a) to (d). The primary object of the Government is to promote exports to the maximum extent, but in such a manner that the economy of the country is not affected by unregulated exports of items essentially needed within the country. Export control is, therefore, exercised in respect of a limited number of items whose supply position demands

that their exports should be regulated in the larger interest of the country. In conformity with the objectives, even imports are allowed to the extent, domestic availability cannot meet internal demand. The import export policy is kept under constant review and necessary changes are made in the policy as and when necessary.

#### **Construction of Aerodrome near Calicut**

52. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress in the construction of aerodrome near Calicut in Kerala;

(b) the steps taken to expedite the construction especially in view of the great delay and growing public restlessness; and

(c) the time by which the aerodrome is expected to be ready for operation?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA):** (a) to (c). The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Calicut (Karipur) has been recommended by the Public Investment Board and has been submitted for approval of the Cabinet. The aerodrome is expected to be ready in 4 to 5 years after the work is awarded.

#### **Simplification of Sales Tax**

53. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the recommendations of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in September, 1980 and February, 1981 regarding simplification of sales tax;

(b) what has been the progress in this regard in each of the States and Union Territories; and

(c) was any Committee appointed to look into the question; if yes, what are its recommendations?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Conference of Chief Ministers on Sales tax held in September, 1980 at New Delhi had adopted the following Resolution:

(i) Sales-tax on life saving drugs listed as such by the Hathi Committee and vanaspati be replaced by additional excise duties and suitable modalities worked out with a view to safeguarding the legitimate revenue interests, present and future, of the State;

(ii) a panel of Chief Ministers be set up to formulate proposals for (i) additions to the list of goods to which the scheme of additional excise duties in lieu of sales-tax be extended, and (ii) additions to the list of 'declared goods';

(iii) the Law Commission be requested to undertake on a high priority basis the drafting of a model Sales-tax law for consideration by the State; and

(iv) the Central Government should consider introduction of a Constitution (Amendment) Bill at an early date.

However, the Chief Minister of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal had dissented from parts (i), (ii) and (iii) of the Resolution.

As a follow-up, a Conference of Chief Ministers including members of the aforesaid panel was held in February, 1981. This Conference, having considered the proposal of the Union Finance Minister for inclusion in the list of 'declared goods' and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and taking note of his assurance that the proposed scheme would be so devised and administered as to safeguard the present and future interests of revenue of the States from these commodities resolved as follows:

(i) that an Expert Committee headed by an eminent person qualified to be the Chairman of Finance Commission and with an economist and an administrator as members be constituted to study the financial implications of the aforesaid proposal and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded;

(ii) that the Expert Committee which will be appointed by the Union Government may, for the purpose of its work, call for such information as may be necessary from the Central and State Governments and submit its report within a period of 3 months;

(iii) that the report of the Committee be placed before a Conference of Chief Ministers to be called for this purpose for appropriate consideration.

The States of West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir, however, did not, on principle, agree with the Resolution.

(b) and (c). In pursuance of the recommendation of the September, 1980 Conference, the Law Commission has commenced preliminary study of the existing State Sales tax laws and the case law thereunder for the purchase of drafting of a model sales tax law. Further, a Bill for the amendment of the Constitution was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 3-4-1981 as the Constitution (46th Amendment) Bill, 1981.

Following the recommendation of February, 1981 Conference, an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, Member Parliament was appointed to study the financial implications of the proposal for inclusion in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the

States can be safeguarded. A statement announcing the appointment of the Committee was also made by the Finance Minister in the House on 21-12-1981. The Committee was to submit its report by 31st March, 1982 and had commenced its deliberations. However, in view of the sudden demise of Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia, the further course of action in the matter is under consideration.

**Presentation of "Osibisa Unleashed"  
Programme by Campa Cola**

54. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the presentation of "Osibisa Unleashed" programme by Campa Cola on 24-10-1981 in the Ashoka Hotel's Convention Hall with tickets in the denominations of Rs. 500/-, Rs. 750/- and Rs. 1,000/-;

(b) if so, what was the rate of entertainment tax imposed by Government on such tickets; and

(c) what is the total amount earned by the Campa Cola on this presentation as also by Government in various forms such as Entertainment Tax, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

**Investment of LIC in State Projects**

55. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the investment of the LIC in the State projects of Assam, Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Maharashtra Sector-wise; and

(b) terms and conditions of such investments, in details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Details of LIC's project loans outstanding on 31st March, 1981, to the States in question, are as under:-

States	State Govts. for housing	State Electricity Boards	Municipal Committees and to State Govts. for Urban Water Supply Schemes	State Road Transport Corporations	Total
1. Assam	474	1887	82	335	2778
2. Orissa	2286	3844	323	335	6788
3. Bihar	1906	3698	—	—	5604
4. West Bengal	2666	7068	55	—	9789
5. Maharashtra	1660	5799	4478* 2997	605	15539

\*Loans to Zilla Parishad for Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes.

(b) the terms and conditions of the project loans at present were as under:-

Category of borrowers	Security	Rate of interest
1. State Govts. (for Housing)	Guarantees	(i) $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ for rural housing. (ii) $10\frac{1}{2}\%$ for other housing.
2. State Electricity Boards	Mortgage of assets	11%
3. Municipal Committees for urban water supply & drainage schemes	Govt. Guarantee	$8\frac{1}{2}\%$
4. Zilla Parishads for piped water supply schemes	Govt. Guarantee	8-3/4%
5. State Road Transport Corporations	Mortgage/hypothecation of immoveable properties/assets.	11%

#### Cheaper Hotels in Towns and Cities during Sixth Plan

56. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for construction of cheaper hotels in the towns and cities of various States and particularly in the capitals of various States and the Union Territories;

(b) if so, the funds allocated by his Ministry for this purpose during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether necessary instructions have been sent to ITDC to go for the construction of such cheap hotels; and

(d) if so, the details about the programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). In the Central Sector, the India Tourism Development Corporation is at present constructing a Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 430 lakhs which will cater to budget tourist. This is a pilot project Construction of such Yatri Niwases in other towns and cities of

various States will be considered only after the operational results over the first 2-3 years of the Ashok Yatri Niwas project at New Delhi have been evaluated. For the present, therefore, there is no proposal to construct such Yatri Niwases at other places.

While no instructions have been issued to ITDC to go in for the construction of reasonably priced hotels. ITDC itself has formulated a scheme to construct 2/3 star medium priced hotels in collaboration with the State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations to begin with at Gauhati, Puri, Itanagar, Ranchi and Hyderabad. No funds however, have yet been allocated for these projects. In addition, reasonably priced accommodation is also available in the 12 Treavellers Lodges operated by ITDC at Kushinagar, Sanchi, Bodhgaya, Triuchirapalli, Thanjavur, Konarak, Kancheepuram, Kulu-Manali, Mandu, Bijapur and Ajanta.

#### Air Routes Yielding Maximum and Minimum Revenue for Indian Airlines

57. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which air routes yield the maximum and lowest revenue for the Indian Airlines;

(b) what is the air traffic between Cochin and Bombay of passengers and goods; and

(c) whether it is a fact that many passengers are unable to get air tickets due to lack of aircraft or cancellations of a number of flights from Bombay to Cochin and *vice versa*?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Delhi/Bombay air route yielded the maximum and Gauhati/Silchar air route the lowest revenue to Indian Airlines during the year 1980-81.

(b) Indian Airlines carries approximately 5500 passengers and 22000 kgs. cargo in each direction on Bombay/Cochin route per month.

(c) Yes, Sir. There is considerable demand on this sector and to meet it, Indian Airlines has planned to increase the capacity on this route to 18 flights per week during Summer and 21 flights per week during Winter Schedule from the present 14 flights per week.

#### Seizure of Contraband Goods in Delhi

58. SHRI D. M. PUTTEE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of contraband goods have been seized by the custom officials during the last 6 months in Delhi;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) action Contemplated by Government against the persons involved in such deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government, the Customs authorities in Delhi seized smuggled goods such as gold, wrist watches, synthetic textiles and electronic goods totally valued at about Rs. 90.57 lakhs dur-

ing the period July, 1981 to December, 1981.

(c) Appropriate action under the Customs Act, 1962, has been initiated against the persons found involved in these cases.

#### India Losing Position as a Major Silk Producer

59. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is fast losing her position as one of the major silk producers of the World;

(b) if so, the particular reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is implementing various sericulture development programmes for increasing raw silk production from its present level of 5,000 tonnes to 9,000 tonnes by end of Sixth Plan. A World Bank aided Project with outlay of Rs. 80 crores has been launched in Karnataka. In other sericulture States also, various schemes are being implemented during the Sixth Plan for increasing the total raw silk production in the country.

#### Setting up of Cottages and Luxurious Hotels at Konarak and Puri

60. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cottages and luxurious hotels are proposed to be set up at Konarak and Puri in Orissa by the joint collaboration of



ITDC and the State Tourism Development Corporation of Orissa;

(b) if so, the total number of such luxury hotels and cottages proposed to be set up at the above places; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). ITDC and Orissa Tourism Development Corporation propose to put up as a joint venture, a 3-star hotel at Puri and a few cottages at Konarak.

(c) The progress made so far in the implementation of these schemes is indicated below:—

#### *Hotel at Puri*

Promoters' agreement has been signed by both the parties. A site measuring about 8 acres adjacent to Raj Bhavan complex has been earmarked for this project.

#### *Beach Complex at Konarak*

The project is under formulation.

#### **Deposits under National Savings Scheme**

61. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits made under the National Savings Scheme in various States during the last two years including the current financial year;

(b) whether Government have fixed targets for deposits under the scheme for various States;

(c) what special steps are proposed to raise more deposits under the scheme; and

(d) whether any development programme has been prepared for the utilisation of the amounts received as national savings deposits; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The required information is given in the statement attached.

(b) The Central Government have not fixed any State-wise targets for deposits under the National Savings Scheme.

(c) The National Savings Schemes are kept under constant review and necessary steps are taken from time to time to make them more attractive and popular. Important steps taken recently to make the Savings Schemes more attractive include the following:

(i) 6-Year National Savings Certificates—VI Issue and VII Issue, carrying interest at 12 per cent p.a. (compounded or payable half yearly) were introduced with effect from the 1st May, 1981.

(ii) With a view to encouraging the depositors to hold Savings Certificates for full maturity period, it was decided to give a maturity bonus at the rate of Rs. 10 for every Rs. 100 of face value in the case of 7-Year National Savings Certificates—II Issue issued on or after the 1st May, 1981. Similarly 10-Year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts opened on or after the 1st May, 1981 will be entitled to a maturity bonus at Rs. 50 for an account of Rs. 10 denomination and at proportionate rates for other denominations, if no withdrawal is made from the account before the maturity date.

(d) The Central Government do not specifically prepare any development programmes for the utilisation of the deposits under the National Savings Scheme. However, the net collections from Small Savings are taken as a resource for financing Plan outlays.



Statement

*The deposits made under the National Savings Scheme (including Public Provident Fund Scheme) in various States during the past two years and also in the current financial year.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Net deposits during 1979-80	Net deposits during 1980-81	Net deposits during 1981-82 upto October 1981
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3595	3575	2336
2.	Assam	2833	3448	1821
3.	Bihar	9827	9005	1751
4.	Gujarat	9316	9927	5223
5.	Haryana	1984	4349	(—) 2251
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1463	1328	842
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	919	1289	447
8.	Karnataka	3527	4211	975
9.	Kerala	1443	1632	306
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4734	4191	1058
11.	Maharashtra	23941	19992	10195
12.	Manipur	17	20	9
13.	Meghalaya	93	132	105
14.	Nagaland	9	26	11
15.	Orissa	1885	2445	1140
16.	Punjab	3297	4184	1295
17.	Rajasthan	2601	2566	1202
18.	Sikkim	(—) 92	7	4
19.	Tamil Nadu	5870	6205	1684
20.	Tripura	149	224	110
21.	Uttar Pradesh	12102	13685	4362
22.	West Bengal	15446	17532	11062
Total for All States		104959	109973	43687

NOTE — The figure are based on the latest available information and indicate net deposits after deducting withdrawals / repayments.

### Relaxation of Licensing Policy desired by IMF

62. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IMF wants relaxation for licensing for units capable of 60 per cent to 80 per cent export in place of 100 per cent capacity to export;

(b) if so, whether Government are going to relax accordingly their licensing policy;

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) items which are going to enjoy under such expected liberal licensing policy, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

### Losses to Jute Mills

63. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of jute mills in the country are incurring losses; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken by Government to improve the functioning of the jute industry and its production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Unprecedented demand recession leading to low sales realisation, both in the international as well as domestic markets, coupled with higher input costs, are responsible for the losses being incurred currently by the jute industry. Govt. have taken following steps to improve the industry:

(i) Grant of Cash Compensatory support for export of jute goods with effect from September, 1981;

(ii) Emergency purchase of one lakh bales of B-Twill bags as one-time operation through DGS&D under the Essential Commodities Act and also repeat orders on behalf of State Governments to step up the off-take of jute bags;

(iii) Compulsory use of new bags for packing cement upto 90 per cent.

(iv) Persuading other user-Departments to use more jute bags, instead of synthetic substitutes for packaging of fertilizer, sugar and food-grains;

(v) Providing additional credit facility for purchase of raw jute by reducing margin by 10 per cent for December, 1981 and 15 per cent for January, 1982.

(vi) A Committee of Secretaries has looked into the Task Force recommendations on Jute Textiles, with regard to demand and supply factors, long-term problems of technological improvements, market promotion and export strategy. Necessary action to implement the recommendations has been initiated.

(vii) Regional and international level consultations among jute producing and jute consuming countries, under the auspices of ESCAP, UNCTAD and FAO, are also being periodically held to formulate joint action programme to stabilize prices and export earnings of the jute producing countries.

### Prospects of Export of Indian carpets

64. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has explored the U.S. and Canadian markets for the export of Indian carpets;

(b) if so, what are the prospects; and

(c) the value of carpet exports to these countries this year and the expectations for the next year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes,

Sir. The prospects are good, though severe competition from China and Pakistan is expected.

(c) No firm country-wise data for the current year are available. However, according to the figures published by the Directorate-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, the export of woollen carpers including rugs and druggets and namdahs to USA and Canada have been as under:-

(Value in Rs. lakh)		
Year	USA	Canada
1970-80	2856.70	325.57
April-Oct. 1980	1641.14	163.57

Export to USA and Canada are expected to rise by about 10 per cent next year.

#### **Relaxation of Price Control to Industries**

55. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the Industries which are being given relaxation of price control as per the requirement of the IMF loans; and

(b) the quantum of such relaxation, industry-wise, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no requirement of relaxation of price controls under the Extended Arrangement with the I.M.F.

#### **Lapses on the Part of Commercial Banks pointed out by A.R.D.C.**

66. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:  
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has

pointed out several lapses on the part of the commercial banks in the matter of implementation and popularising the schemes of dairy development and minor irrigation;

(b) if so, details of the lapses pointed out by the A.R.D.C.;

(c) the reaction of Government to such revelation of the working of the commercial banks; and

(d) steps taken by Government to improve the situation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation has conducted certain field studies to ascertain the reasons for non-utilisation of full loans sanctioned by State Land Development Banks and commercial banks in the scheme for minor irrigation and dairy development. The studies revealed that in many cases of loans for minor irrigation, disbursements of second and/or subsequent instalments were held up for various reasons such as misutilisation of earlier instalment, family partitions, completion of work from borrowers own fund etc. The studies also emphasised on the need for better extension work for popularising the schemes and for greater stress in post-disbursement follow-up action. In respect of dairy development schemes, the study reiterated the need for adoption of project approach in the sanctioning of schemes. It also underlined on the need for action on the part of banks for proper verification of utilisation of instalments; and in regard to fixation of repayment of instalments in accordance with the cash flow and income accruing to the borrowers. It was also pointed out that loans under such schemes should be sanctioned keeping in view minimum viable units of two animals each. Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation is already pursuing action on the points brought out in the studies with various financing banks.

अल्मोड़ा जिले में रानी खेत में कार्यरत  
केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को  
मकान किराया भत्ता

67. श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा जिले में रानीखेत में कार्य कर रहे केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराये भत्ते का भुगतान करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस संबंध में कब तक निर्णय लिया जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोविया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) इस मामले पर भारत के महा-पंजीयन तथा जनगणना आयुक्त में 1981 की जनगणना के अंतिम आंकड़े प्राप्त होने के बाद विचार किया जाएगा ।

#### Regularisation of Services of UDCs Working in TFAI, New Delhi

68. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of U.D.Cs. are working at present on daily wage basis in the office of Trade Fair Authority, New Delhi;

(b) if so, since when they are working and the reasons thereof and their year-wise break-up; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to regularise their services at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only one U.D.C. (Accounts) has been employed on daily wage basis with effect from 27-1-1982.

(c) The question of regularising a daily wage employee, who is appointed on short-term basis does not arise. Regular appointments are made as per rules framed by the Competent Authority.

#### Representation for Exemption of Excise Duty on Slab Basis in Small Scale Sector Industries

69. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of some North Indian States regarding total exemption of excise duty or duty on slab basis in small scale sector industries in those States;

(b) if so, reaction of Government to that representation;

(c) whether Government propose to protect the interest of the labour engaged in those industries equitably, while giving such concession to those industries;

(d) if so, the details of the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. A copy of the pre-Budget Memorandum has been received from the PHB Chamber of Commerce and Industry wherein it has been suggested that either the entire small scale industry in case of the specified items be completely exempted from the purview of excise duty or excise duty should be levied on a slab basis. The said suggestion is under examination of the Government.

#### New Norms for Wage and Pay Revision in Public Sector Undertakings

70. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has formulated new norms

for wage and pay revision of workers and officers in all public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details of these norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Government have emphasised that managements of public enterprises should introduce linkage between wages and productivity. The exact linkages would be determined between enterprise managements and the workers in those enterprises.

#### **Reduction of Foreign Share-Holdings by Multinational Drug Companies**

71. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked the Reserve Bank of India to issue notices to multinational drug companies to bring down their foreign shareholdings in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act Committee's recommendations;

(b) whether the FERA Committee's recommendations in this regard have already been accepted by Government;

(c) is it also a fact that the Centre is anxious that all outstanding issues regarding the drug industry should be sorted out quickly for the accelerated growth of this industry; and

(d) whether Government are aware that once the outstanding issues of regulation of capacities and the dilution of foreign equity are decided it would be possible to plan for speedier growth?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Based on the decisions taken by the FERA Advisory Committee, the Reserve Bank of India has been issuing directives to drug companies indicating the permissible level of non-resident equity under Section 29 of the FERA.

(c) and (d). It is Government's endeavour to settle all outstanding issues like regularisation of capacity, reduction of foreign equity, etc. in terms of the policies and procedures already announced and Drug Companies are expected to co-operate. Since the licensing policy applicable to foreign drug companies is also well established, these companies could, in any case, come forward with new applications for diversification or expansion.

#### **Suggestion made by chairman of economic administration reforms Commission**

72. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Economic Administration Reforms Commission has suggested a reappraisal of the price control policy now prevailing in the country; ,

(b) whether it is also a fact that he has also suggested that the consumers felt happy with the availability of goods and in their absence the fixed price of a commodity was meaningless; and

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions made at (a) above and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Various suggestions have been made to Government by Shri L. K. Jha, Chairman, Economic Administration Reforms Commission. These are under consideration of the Government.

#### **Impact on Textile Mills as a result of Credit Squeeze imposed by Reserve Bank**

73. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank's withdrawal of



Rs. 9,201 crores from circulation has caused unparalleled depression in cotton textile mills and wholesale cloth markets in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that textile mills in country are suffering from the impact of the depression due to credit squeeze imposed by the Reserve Bank; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Recently Reserve Bank has taken some steps to restrict expansion of non-food credit. These include upward revisions of Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio applicable to banks. It has also advised banks that their non-food credit expansion in the financial year 1981-82 should not exceed such expansion during the previous year. These measures are not directed specifically against any particular sector. In fact, data on sectoral deployment of funds available upto October, 1981 indicate that bank credit to the cotton textile industry had increased from Rs. 1147 crores at the end of March, 1981 to Rs. 1217 crores at the end of October, 1981 showing a rise of Rs. 70 crores. The expansion in the comparable period of 1980-81 was only Rs. 6 crores.

#### Export of Coal

74. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund wants India to export coal as a major source of earning foreign exchange by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### अन्नक व्यापार निगम गिरिडीह (बिहार) के गोदाम से चोरी

75. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय अन्नक व्यापार निगम, गिरिडीह (बिहार) के गोदाम से 11 जनवरी, 1982 को लाखों रुपये के मूल्य की 2200 कि० ग्राम अन्नक चुरा ली गई थी;

(ख) क्या दोषी व्यक्तियों का तथा चुराई गई अन्नक का पता लगाने के लिये निगम ने कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) क्या अन्नक के गोदामों में रात्रि में सशस्त्र गाड़ों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस कार्य के लिये स्थानीय होम गाड़ों को नियुक्त करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी हां। अन्नक व्यापार निगम, गिरिडीह के गोदाम से 10-11 जनवरी, 1982 की रात को 2,829.226 कि० ग्रा० अन्नक की चोरी हुई थी।

(ख) स्थानीय पुलिस के पास 11-1-1982 को एफ आई आर दर्ज की गई थी। बीमा कम्पनी को भी तुरन्त सूचित किया गया था क्योंकि स्टॉक का चोरी तथा सेंधमारी के लिए पूरा बीमा कराया गया था।

(ग) जी हां। सशस्त्र रात्रि गाड़ों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है।

#### Increase in Quantum of soiled notes

76. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for continuously increasing quantum of soiled, dirty, faded and torn currency notes of Re. 1 to Rs. 50;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has destroyed or withheld from circulation such soiled and untenderable currency notes; if so, how many notes and of what denomination have been destroyed or held for destroying during the period April, 1980 to March 1981 and April 1981 to 31st December, 1981;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to import better quality of currency paper for small and higher denomination notes; and

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has planned to issue Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 in coins, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) In view of constraints on the indigenous capacity for making currency and bank note paper and the printing capacity in the currency presses, it has not been possible to print the requisite quantity of fresh notes for replacing the soiled currency. All efforts are, however, being made to increase the capacities for making currency and bank note paper and printing the notes and to ensure increased availability of one-rupee coins.

(b) The information has received from the Reserve Bank of India regarding the denomination-wise break up of currency notes destroyed is as under:-

Denomination of notes	(In million places)	
	April 1980 to March 1981	April 1981 to December 1981
Re. 1 . . . . .	1719	746
Rs. 2 . . . . .	813	459
Rs. 5 . . . . .	637	532
Rs. 10 . . . . .	870	718
Rs. 20 . . . . .	103	127
Rs. 50 . . . . .	45	93
Rs. 100 . . . . .	142	235
TOTAL . . . . .	4320	2910

The total number of verified notes awaiting destruction at the Reserve Bank of India as at the end of December, 1981 was 549 million pieces. The information regarding denomination-wise break-up of those notes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The quality of the currency and bank note paper manufactured at the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad compares favourably with that of paper manufactured abroad. In view, however, of the shortfall in indigenous production, some quantities of bank notes paper have been imported during the current year by the Government.

(d) No, Sir.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा निर्धन तथा कमजोर वर्गों को सुविधाएं।

77. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकृत त बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धन तथा कमजोर वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को सरकार की इच्छा के अनुरूप सुविधायें नहीं देते, यदि हां, तो सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(ख) निर्धन तथा कमजोर वर्गों के लिये अधिक सुविधायें देने के लिए बैंकों को जारी किये गये आदेशों/अनुदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा ये आदेश/अनुदेश किन तिथियों को जारी किये गये थे; और

(ग) बैंकों द्वारा निर्धन तथा कमजोर वर्गों को गत वर्ष दिये गये ऋण की राशि क्या है; इसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) (क) और (ख): सरकार द्वारा आयोजित सम्मेलनों तथा क्षेत्रीय सेमिनारों में समय-समय पर इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया

गया है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब तथा कमजोर वर्गों को समुचित सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही हैं। विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त होने पर उनकी उचित-स्तर पर जांच की जाती है। कमजोर वर्गों के वास्ते ऋण के समुचित प्रवाह को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दिए गए कुछ प्रमुख उपाय नीचे दिये गये हैं:—

- (1) बैंकों से यह सुनिश्चित करने को कहा गया है कि 1985 तक उनके अग्रिमों का 40 प्रतिशत भाग प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को मिलने लगना चाहिये।
- (2) कृषि क्षेत्र में दिये गये कमजोर वर्गों के अग्रिमों का हिस्सा कृषि को दिये गये बैंकों के कुल प्रत्यक्ष अग्रिमों का 50 प्रतिशत बैटना चाहिए। इस प्रयोजन के लिए "कमजोर वर्गों" में छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसान और कृषि तथा इसकी सहायक गतिविधियों में लगे भूमिहीन व्यक्ति और ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनकी ऋण सीमाएं ऐसी गतिविधियों के लिये 10,000/- रुपये से अधिक न हों, शामिल किये जाते हैं।
- (3) लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों के अग्रिम, लघु उद्योगों को दिये गये बैंक अग्रिमों का हिस्सा 12.5 प्रतिशत बैठना चाहिये। इस प्रयोजन के लिए "कमजोर वर्गों" में कारीगर, शिल्पकार, कुटीर तथा ग्रामीण उद्योग और 25,000 रुपये तक की ऋण सीमाओं वाले लघु उद्योग शामिल हैं।
- (4) बैंकों में ऋण-प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बना दिया गया है; प्रति-भूति और मार्जिन आवश्यकताओं में भी छूट दी गई है।

(5) छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं से ब्याज की रियायती दर वसूल की जाती है। विभेदी-ब्याज-दर योजना के अधीन बैंक पात्र व्यक्तियों को केवल 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर ऋण देते हैं।

(6) समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन में फील्ड-स्तर पर बैंकों तथा राज्य एजेंसियों के बीच समुचित समन्वय को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशिष्ट कदम उठाये गये हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को अपने 20-3-79, 14-8-79, 19-10-79 तथा 10-12-81 के पत्रों द्वारा उपर्युक्त अनुदेश जारी किये हैं।

(ग) मार्च, 1980 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसानों को दिये गये अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि 40.48 लाख ऋण कर्ता लेखों को व्याप्त करते हुए 679.45 करोड़ रुपये थी। कृषि की सहायक गतिविधियों के लिए दिये गये अग्रिमों को छोड़कर ये अग्रिम कुल प्रत्यक्ष कृषि अग्रिमों का 39.0 प्रतिशत बैठते हैं। दिसम्बर, 1980 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण कारीगरों, और ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को दी गई वित्तीय सहायता की राशि 68.69 करोड़ रुपये थी और यह लघु उद्योगों को दिये गये अग्रिमों का 2.3 प्रतिशत बैठती है, जबकि अति लघु क्षेत्रों को दिये गये अग्रिम, लघु उद्योगों को दिये गये कुल अग्रिमों का 6.7 प्रतिशत (1.46 लाख एककों को व्याप्त करते हुए 198.25 करोड़ रुपये) बनता है।

### Seizure of drugs at Airports period

78. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity (with value) of the drugs seized at the various airports in the country during the last one year;

(b) does the seizure of the drugs indicate increasing drug traffic in the country and the working of an international gang in the country; and

(c) if so, what measures have been taken by Government to liquidate the agencies of the international gang involved in the smuggling of drugs in the country and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News-item captioned "40 AI passengers left in Lurch"

79. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the "Times of India" dated 24-1-82 under the heading "40 AI passengers left in lurch" and if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(b) is it a fact that some VIPs were taken on the plane in place of the passengers whose tickets were confirmed;

(c) reasons as to why 40 passengers whose tickets were confirmed were not allowed to board the plane?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). It has been reported by Air India that some scheduled flights had to be rescheduled due to the Republic Day flypast rehearsals on 21-1-1982. One of the flights affected was Sydney-Bombay flight No. AI-411 of 22-1-1982 carrying 64 onward passengers for London. The connecting flight for these passengers was AI-111 ex-Bombay. However, due to the rescheduling of AI-411, it was decided to accommodate these 64 passengers on flight No. AI-151 of 23-1-1982. According to the past experience, Air India expected some last minute cancellations but unfortunately the cancellations were not as per expectations. As a result, 27 passengers could not be accommodated on flight No. AI-151 of 23-1-1982. These passengers were provided with hotel accommodation etc. and were accommodated on Flight No. AI-115 of 24-1-1982.

### West Bound flights of A.I. originating and terminating in Bombay

80. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) do all West bound flights of Air India originate and terminate in Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) do these flights come to Delhi to pick up passengers from Delhi;

(d) if so, do these flights come to Madras and Calcutta also to pick up passengers; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Bombay is the base where engineering and maintenance facilities are provided.



(c) Yes Sir, Most of the flights to the West from Bombay are routed through Delhi.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) As Calcutta and Madras are East of Bombay the flights originating from Bombay to the West do not come to Calcutta and Madras. However, Air India Flights come from East via Calcutta and Madras to pick up passengers for West.

#### Loan given by banks to Public and Private Sector

81. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of loan given to the public sector as well as private sector by the banks for their development during the year 1981 under the Credit Authorisation Scheme; and

(b) what is the amount expected to be given to both public and private sector by the banks under the said scheme during this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Credit Authorisation Scheme aims against preemption of bank credit by large borrowers by providing that all credit proposals in respect of borrowers enjoying credit facilities from banking sector over Rs. 2 crores in private sector and Rs. 3 crores in public sector should be subjected to prior scrutiny and authorisation by the Reserve Bank. The number of proposals approved and amount authorised thus depends on the proposals sponsored by banks and their acceptability by Reserve Bank. As such, there can be no prior estimation of the amount expected to be given by the banks under the Scheme during a year. During the year 1981, Reserve Bank authorised credit proposals from banks aggregating to Rs. 1478 crores

and Rs. 714 crores in respect of borrowers in public and private sector respectively.

#### Dues to be received for supply of controlled cloth

82. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dues to be received by the National Textile Corporation for the supply of controlled cloth, institution-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by the N.T.C. to collect these overdue payments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). According to the National Textile Corporation an amount of Rs. 41.25 crores was receivable from the NCCF as on 31-12-1981. This includes the subsidy amount which the NCCF will show as being due only after it is received from the Government. Further, NTC allows thirty days credit to the NCCF and within this period the consumer price portion is generally paid to NTC. NTC have been in constant touch with NCCF and Government to expedite payment.

#### Theft of arms and ammunition from wagons

83. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial quantity of arms and ammunition is stolen from the wagons carrying them from different ordnance factories to the various army centres in the country;

(b) if so, whether any assessment with regard to the annual loss of arms and ammunition from wagons has been made by Government, if so, the estimated arms and ammunition stolen from wagons during the



years 1979, 1980 and 1981; and

(c) whether the existing manner in which the arms and ammunition is transported is defective; if so, what measures have been taken by Government to improve the transportation system?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Two cases of loss of ammunition from wagons despatched by Ordnance Factories—one each in 1980 and 1981—were reported. The estimated value of ammunition stolen was Rs. 1751.

(c) No, Sir.

#### U.S.A. Air Base in Pak

84. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has assured the U.S.A. Government the facility of air base in lieu of the massive financial help to buy armaments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last four months the U.S. planes have intruded many times into our territorial waters and have posed a menace to our petroleum exploration activities on the off-shore; and

(c) if so, whether Government up the have taken up the matter with the Pakistan Government and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. However, the Pakistan Government has denied that it will participate in any security consensus sponsored by the U.S. and that there was no question of Pakistan giving any bases to the U.S.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government is keeping the matter under close review.

#### News-item captioned "Over work to rule by I.T. Employees"

85. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the news in the 'Times of India' dated 16th January, 1982 under the caption "Overwork to Rule by I.T. Employees" and state:

(a) what were the assurances given to the All India Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Services Associations by Government; and

(b) when and what are the reasons for the delay in implementation of the assurances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Federation has been representing on matters concerning promotions to Group 'A', grant of weightage on promotion and direct promotion from Group 'B' to Senior Scale of Group 'A'. These demands are under consideration. No specific assurance that these demands are acceptable was, however, given to the Federation.

#### Decline in Tourist Traffic in Kashmir valley

86. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourist traffic in Kashmir Valley has declined from 5.49 lakhs in 1980 to 5.36 lakhs in 1981;

(b) whether this decline includes both home and foreign tourists;

(c) what are the main reasons for the same;

(d) whether it has been pointed out that the lack of coordination between the States Tourism agencies and ITDC is responsible for not projecting a proper image of the Valley.

(e) is it also a fact that the declining trend was already in 1979 when foreign arrivals dropped from 59,000 recorded in 1978 to 56,000 and that in 1980 the figure slumped to 40,000 and in 1981 it has touched the lowest ever 36,000; and

(f) what steps are proposed by the Union Ministry to increase the tourist traffic to J and K during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The statistics of international tourist arrivals to India are compiled by the Central Department of Tourism on an

all-India basis and not on State/place-wise basis. However, according to the State Government while the tourist traffic (both domestic and foreign) to Kashmir Valley in aggregate has increased from 5.94 lakhs in 1980 to 6.42 lakhs in 1981, the decline has been observed in the case of only foreign tourist traffic from 1979.

(c) The main reasons for the decline were the introduction of State Tax on hotels and disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries.

(d) No. Sir. There is no lack of coordination between State Tourism Agencies, ITDC or Central Government Agencies in promoting tourism to the Kashmir Valley.

(e) According to the State Government, the following are the figures of foreign tourist traffic to Kashmir Valley during the last four years:—

Year	No. of foreign tourists	Change	
		No.	%
1978 . . . . .	59,323	..	..
1979 . . . . .	55,680	— 3643	— 6.1
1980 . . . . .	46,026	— 9654	— 17.3
1981 . . . . .	43,700	— 2326	— 5.1

(f) With a view to increase the tourist traffic to J and K during 1982, it is proposed to bring out a 16-page colour brochure on J and K as a part of Department's overall publicity programme. This brochure will be forwarded to all Government of India Tourist Offices abroad for purposes of promotion. The Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India, is constructing a 275-room hotel in Srinagar as a part of the convention complex being constructed by the State Government with a view to attract convention traffic to J and K. The Central Department of Tourism is also promoting winter sports in

Gulmarg to attract skiers from abroad. The above measures are expected not only to promote greater inflow of tourist traffic to J and K, but also to distribute it evenly as possible throughout the year.

#### Abolition of Sales Tax on Newspapers

87. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of proposal of the All India Small Newspapers demand for the

abolition of sales tax on newspapers; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet the demand of the small newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA). (a) and (b). Entry 92 of List I of the Seventh Scheduled of the Constitution authorises the Parliament to levy taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein. However, at present, there is no sales tax on sale of newspapers.

The levy of tax on sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers within a State is a State subject of taxation. However, with a view to helping the small and medium newspapers to improve their economic viability, the Central Government had taken the initiative and had requested the State Governments in August, 1980 to consider granting of exemption from sales tax on sale of newsprint to such newspapers. In response to this request, a number of States and Union Territories have granted or agreed to grant relief from sales tax on newsprint sold to small and medium newspapers.

A representation from the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Association, Delhi was also received by the Government in December, 1980 in this regard.

#### **Dry Port facilities at Tughlakabad, Delhi**

88. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide dry port facilities at Tughlakabad in Delhi; and

(b) when such facilities would be available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). In 1974 the Government had decided in principle to establish a dry port in Northern Region of India. However, in July, 1977 the then Government decided not to take up the project for immediate implementation. In view of the representations received, a decision has been taken in principle to set up an Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad which will serve both purposes, that is of dry port facilities as also containerisation. The Northern Railway conducted a techno-economic-feasibility survey and the report is under finalisation, based on which a final decision will be taken. Pending establishment of the Inland Container Depot at Tughlakabad, it has been decided to set up an inland container depot at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on pilot project basis, which is expected to be commissioned shortly.

#### **BZIG Trade Gap**

89. SHRI R. P. YADAV:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities are expecting a big trade gap by the end of the current year;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase exports so that the gap could be reduced to a lower level; and

(c) what are the reasons for having such a big gap in our trade with other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to latest available information which is still provisional, the deficit of India's foreign trade for the period April—November 1981 amounted to

Rs. 3522.80 crores, as against Rs. 5775.17 crores in 1980-81.

(b) A series of export promotion measures have been taken to step up exports. These include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of hundred per cent export oriented units all over the country and EXIM Bank, simplification and rationalisation of duty drawback, fiscal concessions on exports etc.

(c) A sharp rise in the deficit of India's foreign trade in recent period is attributed mainly to phenomenal increase in the value of imports in the wake of steep rise in international prices of POL. The growth of exports had also been hampered by both external and domestic constraints. These include set back in production resulting from shortage of power and basic input, world recession and protectionist policies followed by developed countries.

#### Export of Fish from Orissa

90. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of export of fish from Orissa to foreign countries during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) steps taken to promote export trade from Orissa sea fishing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The figures of export of fish from Orissa from the year 1979-80 onwards are given below:—

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1979-80 . .	2346	1238.92
1980-81 . .	2409	1137.74
1981-82 . . (Apr.— Dec.)	2385	1320.82

(b) The following steps have been taken to promote export trade from

Orissa sea fishing—

(i) For improvement of fish landing centres, Rs. 2.77 lakhs have been sanctioned to the State Government by the MPEDA;

(ii) 522 insulated fish boxes have been distributed to the boat owners, processors and exporters from Orissa State;

(iii) For exploring new markets for established products and for new products, the MPEDA provides financial assistance by way of reimbursement of airfreighting charges for samples;

(iv) The MPEDA has opened a Prawn Farming Office for providing technical guidance to prawn farmers in the State of Orissa;

(v) Exporters from Orissa are selected as members of sales teams/delegations sponsored by the MPEDA and nominated for marketing development assistance for attending international trade fairs;

(vi) An export potential survey of seafood in Orissa is being conducted by the MPEDA.

#### Investment in National Saving Certificates by Indians Abroad

91. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government that Indians settled or staying abroad, be allowed to invest funds in National Savings Certificates with the same facilities which they are getting at present; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A suggestion that the concession of income-tax free interest on investments of non-residents in small savings schemes may be brought on par with similar concession allowed for invest-



ment in banks was received from the Government of Gujarat in April, 1981.

(b) The proposal of the State Government is still under examination.

### Subletting of Shops in Delhi Cantt.

92. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 5901 and 3004 on 1st April, and 9th December, 1981 respectively regarding subletting of shops in Delhi Cantt. and state:

(a) how is it that Cantonment Board has permitted enclosing of verandahs and taken no cognizance of further putting up of chajjas outside the enclosed verandah when these verandahs have been got cleared by MCD, NDMC and Directorate of Estates;

(b) whether Government adopt different sets of yardsticks to be applied in the same station; if not, will these verandahs be got cleared and chajjas removed; and

(c) have Government examined the feasibility of divesting the Delhi Cantonment Board of the powers relating to the problems dealing with the civilian population to be looked after by the Municipal Corporation and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). The Cantonment Board, as the owner of the shops, has the authority to permit enclosing of verandahs and it has also got discretionary powers under

section 187(3) of the Cantonments Act, 1924 to permit putting up of chajjas outside the enclosed verandahs. Since the Cantonment Board has to deal with this matter in accordance with the provisions of the Cantonment Act, 1924 and rules and bye-laws framed thereunder, it is neither necessary nor possible for the Cantt. Board to follow the pattern adopted in this regard by MCD, NDMC and Directorate of Estates in their areas/jurisdiction.

(c) No, Sir.

### Expenditure Increased on NCC R-Day Camp, 1982

93. SHRI TRILOK CHAND: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure that has been incurred on the NCC Republic Day Camp, 1982 giving break-up of expenditure under different heads;

(b) have the accounts been audited; if so, will a copy thereof be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) the number of staff cars brought in Delhi from outside, with names of the stations; and

(d) have Government examined the feasibility of going in for hired cars at Delhi and imposing a ban on their bringing into Delhi from outside; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). A Statement is attached.

Ad. expenditure of Rs. 6,39,617.25 has been incurred on NCC Republic Day Camp, 1982. The break up is as under :

(i) Hiring of furniture for the Camp, Purchase and hiring of public address equipment, purchase of competition prizes, provision of hot water for cadets, etc.	Rs.	[2,25,000.00
(ii) Construction of Public Enclosures, barricading, security fencing etc.	Rs.	[90,000.00
(iii) Conservancy/labour services . . . . .	Rs.	[17,575.00
(iv) Petrol Oil and Lubricants . . . . .	Rs.	1,74,608.25
(v) Cost of messing for cadets: . . . . .	Rs.	1,16,305.00
(vi) Incidental expenses . . . . .	Rs.	16,129.00
TOTAL . . . . .	Rs.	6,39,617.25



This does not include expenditure on TA/DA of Services Personnel/NCC whole-time officers, who travel on warrants and expenditure on TA/DA of part-time NCC officers and cadets and annual Honorarium/Rank pay of part-time officers, which is shared with the State Governments on 50.50 basis.

2. The audit of expenditure on the Camp is being conducted by the Accountant General, Central Revenue, New Delhi. The audit of transport, petrol, oil and lubricants is being conducted by the Local Audit Officer, Defence Services. The expenditure incurred is reflected in the Appropriation Accounts and the Audit Report. Defence Services, in the normal course.

3. 21 staff cars were moved from the following stations for the Camp duties:—

- (i) Moradabad
- (ii) Ghaziabad
- (iii) Roorkee
- (iv) Agra
- (v) Azamgarh
- (vi) Rewari
- (vii) Sitapur
- (viii) Modinagar
- (ix) Dehradun
- (x) Bhatinda
- (xi) Jullundur
- (xii) Kanpur
- (xiii) Amritsar
- (xiv) Khandwa
- (xv) Ratlam
- (xvi) Jabalpur
- (xvii) Ujjain
- (xviii) Chhattarpur
- (xix) Bhopal
- (xx) Udaipur
- (xxi) Jaipur

4. Taking into account all the relevant factors, it is not considered feasible to impose a ban on bringing NCC staff cars to Delhi from out-stations for purposes of camp duties.

#### **Increase in cost of Insurance Cover on Private and Commercial Vehicles**

94. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that General Insurance Corporation has decided to increase the cost of insurance cover on all categories of private and commercial vehicles from 1st February, 1982; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the said increase is likely to hit adversely the private owned vehicles to a great extent in these days of inflation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Substantial increase in the cost of spare parts and repairs, increase in survey fees and legal charges and higher awards by Tribunals necessitated an increase in the premium rates which had become unrealistic as they had remained unchanged since 1958.

(c) The increase in premium rates is not likely to affect the vehicle owners adversely in relation to the increase in the total operational cost of vehicles.

#### **Uncertainty of Asian Development Banks Loan to India**

95. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the chances of India being able to borrow to any significant extent from the Asian Development Bank from next year have become uncertain;

(b) whether it all hangs upon the ADB's ability to put through and increase its capital that has been planned for;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ADB's loan for India mostly depend, on US decision for raising the Bank's capacity by 100—200 per cent;

(d) whether in case the US Government does not increase its loan capacity to the Bank, ADB will not be able to meet India's request for 1983—87 to which it feels entitled by virtue of its circumstances and size;

(e) if so, whether the Asian Development Bank has indicated its final decision to India for not providing the loan; and

(f) if so, the reaction of Indian Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The increase in the capital of the Asian Development Bank is under discussion and is likely to be finalised before 1983. The Bank's capacity to lend to its member countries will be determined by the overall increase in its capital. It is not correct to say that India's entitlement to borrow hinges on the contribution of any individual member country.

(e) No. On the contrary, Government has been informed that India is entitled to borrow from the Bank.

(f) does not arise.

#### **Involvement of States in Export Strategy**

96. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments will be actively involved in the new export strategy;

(b) whether under the new strategy which is being finalised, Commerce Ministry's representatives have been

asked to visit all the states and discuss the problems faced by the manufacturers and the exporting community;

(c) if so, whether all these representatives have submitted their reports to Government after visiting the State concerned; and

(d) if so, what were the main points achieved by the visits of these representatives and in what way the State Governments have been involved in export strategy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Officers of this Ministry have started visiting States and reports are being submitted on their discussions with the officials of these States. Liaison with the State Governments is intended to be a continuous process and the objective is to identify and resolve the problems being experienced and the objective is to identify mutual consultation and to provide all possible encouragement for the growth of exports.

#### **Pilot Plant Studies on Instant Tea**

97. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pilot plant studies on instant tea at the Tocklai experimental Station in Jorhat, Assam have been completed; and

(b) if so, the details of the progress made therein?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (b). Research on pilot plant scale is still in progress. The Tea Board is working in close collaboration with research workers of the Calcutta University under the overall supervision of the Director, Tocklai Experimental Station.

**Shortage of Small Coins**

98. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of coins especially 5 and 10 paise coins;

(b) whether it is also a fact that shopkeepers refuse to accept one, two and three paise coins; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the coin scarcity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b): Some complaints about shortage of 5 paise and 10 paise coins in certain areas and non acceptance of one, two and three paise coins by some shopkeepers have been received.

(c) There is no general shortage of small coins. The Reserve Bank of India and its small coin Depots have stocks of 5 paise and 10 paise coins to meet the demand. As and when any complaint of scarcity of these coins is brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank, arrangements are made to supply coins to the area where shortage is stated to be experienced.

Regarding non acceptance of one, two and three paise coins it appears there is an apprehension among the public that these coins are not legal tender. The Reserve Bank of India have clarified from time to time through Press Releases that these coins continue to be legal tender and should continue to be accepted by all public sector banks, treasuries and sub-treasuries from the public.

क्रिकेट मैच श्रृंखला के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा दी गई राशि

99. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल में इंग्लैण्ड और भारत के बीच खेली गई क्रिकेट

मैच श्रृंखला के लिए पुरस्कारों के रूप में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उप-क्रमों द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथा उपलब्ध सूचना सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

**Setting up of all India Powerloom Board**

100. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18th September, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 4830 regarding First All India Powerloom Weavers' Convention at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) and state:

(a) whether All India Powerloom Board functions thereof;

(b) if so, when and names/designations of Members of the Board and Board functions thereof;

(c) whether the Board has considered various issues such as availability of yarn at reasonable prices, reservations for powerloom sector, controlled cloth quota for powerloom sector and setting of processing facilities in areas of powerloom concentration etc., as voiced in the First All India Powerloom Weavers' Convention held at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) last year:

(d) if so, what are the decisions taken/recommendations made by the said Board;

(e) if not, when the Board is expected to put forward their views on these various issues; and

(f) if it is yet to be set-up, specific reasons for delay in setting it up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the resolution constituting the All India Powerloom Board is laid on the Table of the House placed in Library. (See No. LT-3318/82).

(c) to (f): The first meeting of the All India Powerloom Board is expected to be held sometime in February/March, 1982. The agenda for the Meeting is being drawn up by the Member-Secretary of the Board.

#### Study of procedures for Payment of Commission by National Savings Organisation

101. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Finance Ministry had asked the Administrative Research Wing of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms to undertake a study of procedures for payment of Commission by the National Saving Organisation with a view to examine the scope for simplifying the procedures;

(b) if so whether the said study report has since been received by the Finance Ministry; and

(c) if so, when and what further action Government have taken/proposed to take to simplify the said procedures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms were requested to undertake a study of the procedures relating to the payment of agency commission by the National Savings Organisation in respect of (a) Public Provident Fund Scheme; (b) Mahila

Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana; and (c) Pay Roll Savings Scheme in the private sector with a view to simplifying the procedures;

(b) Report on the study of the procedures relating to payment of agency commission under the Public Provident Fund Scheme and Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana has been received.

(c) The recommendations made in the Report are under examination in consultation with D.G.P. & T.

#### Increase in H.R.A. of Government Employees in Goa

102. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees in Goa, Daman and Diu have since long been demanding an increase in H.R.A. from 7.5 per cent to 15 per cent on permanent basis;

(b) if so, since when what are various points they have put forward in support of their demands;

(c) what decision Government have taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) They have been representing for increase in the rate of House Rent Allowance since February, 1969. The reasons generally mentioned in support of the increase in House Rent Allowance to the Government employees in Goa are:

(1) Scarcity of accommodation in the Union Territory and the conse-



quential high rentals for such accommodation;

(2) High cost of living in the Union Territory ; and

(3) Tourist traffic.

(c) and (d). Under the existing policy followed by Government, the minimum Census population required for classification as B class for the payment of House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent of pay subject to the maximum of Rs. 400 p.m. is over 4 lakhs. None of the cities in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu qualify for classification as B class for the payment of House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 p.m. on the basis of available census data.

#### Representation of consumer interests on Textile Committee

103. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has taken any decision about the suggestions made by a Member of Parliament regarding representation of consumer interests in the Textile Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the specific reasons for delay and when the same is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The suggestions made by the Member of Parliament have already been considered by the Government and several consumer organisations have been approached for suggesting suitable names, fulfilling requisite qualifications under the Textile Committee Act, 1963 and Rules made thereunder, to represent consumers' interest.

#### Sanctioning of branches of various Banks in Himachal Pradesh

104. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the branches of the various banks which have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh, district-wise, upto the end of 1981;

(b) the names of such among them as have been opened upto 31st December, 1981;

(c) the names of those which are still pending for opening and the likely dates by which they would be opened; and

(d) the names of places which have been recommended for opening of new branches by the State Government for the year 1982 and the likely date by which licences would be issued to them for the opening, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India covers the period January 1979 to March 1982. According to available information, commercial banks have during the period 1-1-1979 to 30-9-81 opened 75 branches in Himachal Pradesh. As at the end of September, 1981, they were holding authorisations for opening 44 more branches in the State. District-wise, bankwise and centrewise details in this regard are set out in statement I and II respectively. Banks have been asked to implement the pending licences expeditiously.

(d) Under the new branch licensing policy covering the period April 1982 to March 1985 announced recently, Reserve Bank of India have requested the Government of Himachal Pradesh to identify rural unbanked centres in the State where bank offices are required to be opened. Allotment of centres will be finalised only after the State Government's recommendations are received by the Reserve Bank of India.



## STATEMENT—I

THE NAMES OF THE PLACES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH WHERE COMMERCIAL BANKS HAVE OPENED OFFICES DURING THE PERIOD 1-1-79 TO 30-9-81

District	Name of the centre	Name of the bank which has opened office
1	2	3
Bilaspur . . . .	1. Mamhol	State Bank of India
	2. Bamana (Cemenet Project area)	State Bank of Patiala
	3. Bilaspur	Do.
	4. Hatwa	Punjab National Bank
	5. Swarvhawt	United Commercial Bank
	6. Kuthera	Do.
	7. Beri	Do.
Chamba . . . .	8. Baniket	State Bank of India
	9. Chowri	Do.
	10. Gehra	United Commercial Bank
	11. Awahadevi	State Bank of Patiala
Hamirpur . . . .	12. Ladrauri	Punjab National Bank
	13. Hamirpur	United Commercial Bank
	14. Rangas	Do
Kangra . . . .	15. Daroh	Punjab National Bank
	16. Lambagaon	United Commercial Bank
	17. Malan	Do
	18. Khumdian	Do.
	19. Chachian	Himachal Gramin Bank
	20. Dheera	Do.
	21. Chadiyar	Do
	22. Alampur	Do.
	23. Ranithal	Do.
	24. Chobin	Do.
	25. Bathuathipri	Do.
	26. Bhadwar	Do.
	27. Vranda	Do.
	28. Baijnath	Do.
	29. Harchakian	Do

1	2	3
Kinnaur . . . .	30. Sungra	State Bank of India
	31. Kalpa	Punjab National Bank
	32. Sangla	United Commercial Bank
	33. Aren Ihulla	Do.
	34. Tapri	Do.
Kulu . . . .	35. Fojal	Punjab National Bank
	37. Kulu	United Commercial Bank
	37. Shamsi	Himachal Gramin Bank
	38. Gadsa	Do.
	39. Haripur	Do.
	40. Dalas	Do.
	41. Bhang	Do.
Lahul & Spiti . . . .	42. Jalaman	United Commercial Bank
Mandi . . . .	43. Iaidevi	State Bank of Patiala
	44. Sajao-Piploo	Himachal Gramin Bank
	45. Cada Gussain	Do.
Simla . . . .	46. Simla-Boilenganj	State Bank of India
	47. Mandhol	Do.
	48. Khadrōla	Central Bank of India
	49. Sainj	Punjab National Bank
	50. Kotha	United Commercial Bank
	51. Baghi	Do.
	52. Narwa	Do.
	53. Jarol	Do.
	54. Simla Vidhan Sabha	Do.
	55. Junga	Do.
	56. Chhaila	Do.
Sirmur . . . .	57. Dhaula Kaun (Rampur)	State Bank of India
	58. Naura	Do.
	59. Paontia Sahib	State Bank of Patiala
	60. Narag	United Commercial Bank
	61. Ogli	Do.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Solan . . . . .	62. Solan	United Commercial Bank
	63. Parwani	Do
	64. Jaunaji ]	Do
	65. Dhablog	Central Bank of India
	66. Jubbar ]	Oriental Bank of Commerce
	67. Patta Mehlog	Punjab & Sind Bank
	68. Ramshehr	United Commercial Bank
	69. Darlaghat	Do.
	70. Syri	Do
Una . . . . .	71. Haroli	Central Bank of India
	72. Manyar	Punjab National Bank
	73. Latharani	United Commercial Bank
	74. Nehrian	Do
	75. Sohri-Takoli	Do.

STATEMENT II

THE NAMES OF PLACES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH FOR WHICH AUTHORISATIONS WERE HELD BY COMMERCIAL BANKS AS AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1981 FOR OPENING BRANCHES

Name of the District	Names of the Bank holding authorisations to open its offices	Name of Centre
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Bilaspur . . . . .	1. State Bank of Patiala	1. Dlanda Colony
2. Chamba . . . . .	1. State Bank of India	1. Chhatrari
3. Kangra . . . . .	1. United Commercial Bank	1. Dharm Sala
	2. Himachal Gramin Bank	1. Lunj
		2. Thakurdwara
		3. Chadi
		4. Sulha
		5. Bohana
4. Kulu . . . . .	1. State Bank of India ]	1. Sainj
	2. Himachal Gramin Bank	1. Dobhi
		2. Bhutti
		3. Mahani

(1)	(2)	(3)
	3. Central Bank of India	1. Manikaran
5. Lahaul & Spiti . . .	1. Stat. Bank of India	1. Sumdhli
6. Mandi . . . . .	1. Himachal Gramin Bank	1. Machhial
		2. Salapur
		3. Chambi
		4. Karsog
		5. Sarkaghat
		6. Machdev
		7. Mandi
		8. Ahji
		9. Kataula
		10. Barot
		11. Bali Chowk
		12. Seri
		13. Mohin
		14. Churag
		15. Smaila
		16. Bhambla
		17. Tihra
		18. Thunag
		19. Dharampur
		20. Faunta
		21. Nagchala
7. Simla . . . . .	1. United Commercial Bank	1. Theog
	2. State Bank of India	1. Jhakri
	3. State Bank of Patiala	1. Dral
8. Sirmur . . . . .	1. State Bank of India	1. Ronha
	2. Punjab National Bank	1. Kaulawala Bhoot
9. Solan . . . . .	1. Punjab and Sing Bank	1. Bhoomti
	2. Punjab National Bank	1. Balora
	3. United Commercial Bank	1. Deothi
10. Una . . . . .	1. Central Bank of India	1. Bangana

### **Financial Assistance Given by Bharatiya Yatri Awas Vikas Samiti**

105. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1-8-1980 to Unstarred Question No. 6470 regarding private organisation set up to assist building of Sarais and state:

(a) the composition of the Executive Committee of the Samiti as on 1-1-1982;

(b) the names of the places where the Bharatiya Yatri AwasVikas Samiti has sanctioned any financial assistance for the construction of Sarais up till 31-1-82, alongwith the amount in each case; and

(c) the number of applications pending with the Samiti for the sanction of financial assistance and the likely dates by which these cases would be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) According to the Memorandum of Association, and Rules & Regulations of the Samiti, the Managing Committee shall consist of a minimum of 11 members and a maximum of 21 members. Out of 21 members, six are nominated by the Central Government. As on 1-1-1982, the Managing Committee consisted of 12 Samiti members and 6 nominated by the Government.

(b) Uptil 31-1-1982, the Samiti has given only one grant amounting to Rs. 50,000/- on a matching basis to Shri Ramakrishana Kutir, Amarkantaka, for construction of a Yatrika (dharamshala) for tourists/pogrimis visiting this centre.

(c) Two applications for grants are pending with the Samiti which are likely to be disposed off within 2 months.

### **State Hotel Projects put in Cold Storage**

106. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotel projects of different States which have been put into cold storage due to non-availability of financial assistance from the Centre during the last three years, State-wise, and

(b) what are the reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Central Department of Tourism does not give any financial assistance to hotel projects. However, limited companies or cooperative societies incorporated and registered in India are eligible for financial assistance from the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) provided the project costs are more than Rs.2 crores. Project costs less than this amount are taken care of by State level institutions. The IFCI has not rejected any application for loans in respect of hotel projects during the last 3 years.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Linking of Bombay, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Belgaum by Third Level Air Service**

107. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Third Level Air links linking Bombay to Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Belgaum by single or multiple routes; and

(b) if not, what action Government propose to take to meet the needs of the people of these places to have air links with Bombay?



THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI A.P. SHAMA) (a) and (b). Belgum is connected to Bombay by Indian Airlines service. There are no immediate plans to airlink Ratnagiri and Kolhapur by Vayudoot due to various financial and operational constraints.

#### Borrowing from Banks by Village Council

108. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to advise the States in North-Eastern region to enact legislation enabling the village councils to borrow from banks for their own programmes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). According to information available amongst the States in North Eastern region Nagaland alone has vested the Village Development Boards with powers to borrow from banks and to offer security therefor. The nature of legislation on this account has to be decided by each State keeping in view the circumstances prevailing and its felt requirements.

#### Expenditure incurred by T.F.A.I.

109. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the taking over of Trade Fair Authority of India by the present Chairman, the total expenditure incurred so far is about Rs. 12 crores; and

(b) break-up of the expenditure under various heads (i) construction, (ii) Activisation, (iii) cultural programmes and fashion shows (iv) maintenance, renovation, etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) As per the accounts for the year April, 1980 to March, 1981 the Authority incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.62 crores (both on capital and revenue account). The expenditure for the current year (April to December, 1981) is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 6.90 crores.

(b) the break-up of the expenditure for 1980-81 is as follows:—

	Rs. lakhs
(i) Construction . . . . .	16.35
(ii) Activisation programme . . . . .	30.48
(iii) Cultural programmes and fashion shows . . . . .	27.07
(iv) Maintenance, renovation & improvements . . . . .	84.39

The break-up of the expenditure incurred in the current year under the above heads will be available only after the accounts are finally closed.

#### Expenditure incurred on conversion of buildings in Pragati Maidan into Office Complex

110. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain buildings in the Pragati Maidan Complex have been let out for the secretariat of ASIAD-82; and

(b) if so, what is the total rental income and the expenditure incurred on the conversion of buildings into the office complex?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A portion of Hall No. 1 in the Pragati Maidan has been let out for Secretariat of ASIAD 82.

(b) The total rental income by letting out the space is Rs. 8,47,440/- per annum. Trade Fair Authority of India has not incurred any expenditure in conversion of the space to be used as office accommodation.

**News-item captioned "Delhi Tops Bird Hit Planes List"**

111. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Delhi tops bird-hit planes list" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated 22-1-1982;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take curb the bird menace at international airports, in particular?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to eliminate/reduce bird menace at airports, following measures are already being taken:

1. Environmental Management which includes shifting of garbage, night soil dumping grounds, butcheries and slaughter houses etc. to a distance of at least 10 Kms. from the Aerodrome.

2. Spraying of insecticides in the operational area etc. and cutting of grass on the side-strips of the runway.

3. Use of bird dispersal techniques such as use of pyrotechnique, flares, bursting of fire crackers and shooting of birds.

4. Bird strike committees have been established at each Aerodrome which meet regularly to discuss/review the situation and take remedial measures to reduce/eliminate bird strikes.

5. Airfield environment Management Committee have also been formed to tackle this problem.

6. Ecological study of bird hazard at the airports is also in hand by Bombay Natural History Society.

7. Shikaris are being requisitioned to shoot the birds at and in the vicinity of the airfields.

8. Provisioning of electrical incinerators at the airports to effectively destroy the garbage.

As result of these measures there is improvement and the bird strike incidents have reduced.

In addition, a High Power Committee has also been set-up to review periodically the measures taken, and to advise further steps to combat bird menace at airports.

**Submission of returns under self assessment scheme**

112. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of an assessee who returned income till the assessment year 1981-82 under the Self-Assessment Scheme to submit a return from 1982-83 Assessment Year in case according to his Self-Assessment, his income falls short of the new free limit of Rs. 15,000/- in force from the Assessment Year 1982-83 onwards;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether any instructions in his behalf have been issued to the Field Officers so that the assessee are not subjected to any penal

action for non-submission of the Assessment Year 1982-83 onward Returns under the Self-Assessment Scheme; in case any such instructions have been given, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) to (b). Under Section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, read with the provisions of Finance Act, 1981 no return of income need be furnished by an individual Hindu Undivided Family (other than that with one or more members having separate income exceeding Rs. 15,000/-), unregistered firm, association of persons body of individuals or artificial juridical persons in respect of the assessment year 1982-83 if his/its total income during the previous year relevant to the said assessment year does not exceed Rs. 15,000/-. However, every person to whom a notice is issued by the Income-tax Officer under Section 139(2) of the Income-tax Act, is liable to file his return of income within the time specified in the notice irrespective of the quantum of his income.

The liability to furnish the returns of income in respect of any subsequent assessment year, will depend on the provisions of the relevant Finance Act.

(c) The provisions contained in the Finance Act, 1981 relating to Direct Taxes have been explained through a Public Circular being Circular No. 308 dated 29-6-1981. Para 5.2 of the said Circular relating to the raising of the exemption limit is reproduced below:-

#### *Raising of the exemption limits*

The exemption limit in the case of individuals, Hindu Undivided families (other than those with one or more members having separate income exceeding Rs. 15,000 unregistered firms, associations of Persons, bodies of individuals and artificial juridical persons has been raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. It may be noted that the nil rates slab in the

case of these classes of assessee has also been raised to Rs. 15,000. The exemption limit in the case of Hindu Undivided families with one or more members having separate income exceeding the exemption limit has, however, been retained at the present level of Rs. 12,000.

#### **Posting of section officers in Defence Accounts Department**

113. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of S.O. (Accounts) on their promotions are posted to other commands and States in Defence Accounts Departments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are representations from such persons for their State-wise and command-wise posting even at their own cost; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Some section Officers (Accounts) on their promotion are posted to other Commands and States. The number of such postings depends on availability of vacancies at the time and other relevant administrative considerations.

(b) and (c). Representations, if and when received, are dealt with on merits.

#### **Bonus and other Demands of L.I.C. Employees**

114. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the Supreme Court Judgement of 28th December, 1981 regarding the L.I.C. Bonus case,

the management of the L.I.C. proposes to keep doors for negotiation with the trade unions in L.I.C. open on the charter of demands including those concerning bonus and dearness allowance in the interest of healthy industrial relations; and

(b) if so, when will such negotiations be initiated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Employees unions have filed Review Petitions in the Supreme Court against the Court's judgement of 23th December, 1981 regarding the validity of the L.I.C. (Amendment) Act, 181 and the matter is sub-judice. Break-up of L.I.C. into five units.

#### **Break-up of L.I.C. into five Units**

115. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken to break up the existing Life Insurance Corporation of India into five independent corporations; and

(b) if so, will not such a break up lead to increase in the overall expenditure thereby harming the interests of the policy holders as well as of the L.I.C. employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Bonus for L.I.C. Policyholders**

116. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the LIC has already declared Bonus for its U.K. policyholders four months ago, but there has been an inordinate delay in declaring the same for the

policyholders in India as per the financial evaluation ending March, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for this delay; and

(c) whether there is a likelihood of a big differential between the bonus paid to the policyholders in U. K. and in India as feared by many policyholders in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). In accordance with the U.K. Insurance Law, a separate valuation as at 31st March, 1981, was performed in respect of the business of the LIC in that country. The valuation involved only about 20,000 policies and, therefore, collation of the data for the purpose of the valuation did not present any problems and the valuation was finalised towards the end of September, 1981.

The valuation of the Indian business of the LIC covered policies exceeding 2 crores serviced by over 40 Divisional Offices. Moreover, there were also instances of break-down in punched cards equipment and power cuts in various States. As a result, the tabulation of data for the actuarial valuation took more time and the valuation was completed in January last.

(c) Yes, Sir. The actuarial valuations of the business in U.K. and the Indian business have been by the actuary in the light of the experience of the respective businesses which is reflected in the difference between the bonus paid under policies on the U.K. register and those on the Indian register.

#### **Takeover of Jute Mills**

117. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken over some jute mills recently;



(b) whether any compensation has been granted to the five mills taken over;

(c) whether any amount has been set aside for the payment of arrears, (wages) provident fund dues etc. of the employees of these five mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Government have not taken over any mill recently. Government however, have nationalised six jute mills in 1980. Provision for compensation has been made in the two Acts of Nationalisation namely—National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) 1980 and Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Act, 1980. From against these provisions liabilities of these undertakings including arrears of wages, provident fund etc., are to be met in accordance with the priorities laid down in the above mentioned Acts. Claims in respect of arrears arising out of these liabilities are to be scrutinised and decided upon by the Commissioner of Payments in accordance with the provisions of the Acts, Commissioner of Payments has been adjudicating the claims.

#### Investible Funds of LIC, GIC and UTI

118. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total investible funds of Life Insurance Corporation (L.I.C.), General Insurance Corporation and U.T.I.; and

(b) State-wise break-up of the investible funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b):

(i) State-wise details of the investments of the LIC on 31st March, 1981 are given below:—

(in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total investments and loan outstanding as at 31-3-81
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22,650
2.	Assam	7,357
3.	Bihar	20,441
4.	Gujarat	37,394
5.	Haryana	13,608
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,368
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,804
8.	Karnataka	19,394
9.	Kerala	17,572
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15,912
11.	Mahaarashtra	52,751
12.	Manipur	494
13.	Meghalaya	1,618
14.	Nagland	806
15.	Orissa	14,227
16.	Punjab	14,115
17.	Rajasthan	21,434
18.	Sikkim	21
19.	Tamil Nadu	31,504
20.	Tripura	417
21.	Uttar Pradesh	41,760
22.	West Bengal	29,800
23.	Chandigarh	200
24.	Delhi	1,602
25.	Goa	362
26.	Pondicherry	47
TOTAL		3,69,598



(ii) The total investments of the G.I.C. of India and its subsidiaries on 31st December, 1981, were Rs. 1083.14 crores. State-wise break up of the investments is not being maintained. It may be stated, however, that according to the guidelines issued by Government the annual accretions to the funds of the general insurance companies are invested in the following manner:—

- (a) In Central Government Securities . . . . . 25%
- (b) In State Government Securities, other approved

bonds and bonds & debentures issued by various public sector undertakings . . . . . 10%

(c) Loans to State Governments for social housing programmes and fire fighting equipments . . . . . 20%

(d) Loans to HUDCO . . . . . 15%

(e) Market investments . . . . . 30%

100%

During the last two years, funds allotted to State Governments for housing and for fire fighting equipments were as under:—

(in lakhs of Rs.)

State	Housing		Fire Fighting equipments	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	140	163	..	70
2. Assam . . . . .	20	13	..	63
3. Bihar . . . . .	131	83	66	..
4. Gujarat . . . . .	105	128	106	173
5. Haryana . . . . .	33	42	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	29	30	..	35
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	28	33	..	120
8. Karnataka . . . . .	77	..	..	78
9. Kerala . . . . .	86	130	42	67
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	79	87	5	..
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	72	85	57	..
12. Manipur . . . . .	12	10	..	35
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	14	10	2	5
14. Nagaland . . . . .	15	12	..	..
15. Orissa . . . . .	..	88	..	34
16. Punjab . . . . .	70	77	72	..
17. Rajasthan . . . . .	123	66	..	40
18. Sikkim . . . . .	..	5	9	..
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	210	197	141	..
20. Tripura . . . . .	..	24	..	30
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	406	305	..	111
22. West Bengal . . . . .	..	175	..	129
TOTAL . . . . .	1650	1763	500	990

(iii) In keeping with its objectives, the Unit Trust of India invests funds mainly in shares and debentures of companies and deposits with scheduled banks other institutions. The total investments of UTI on 30th June, 1981, were Rs. 523.22 crores, as detailed below:—

	(Amount in crores of Rs.)
Equity Shares . . . . .	129.72
Preference Shares . . . . .	15.70
Debentures . . . . .	138.12
Advance Deposits against Investment Commitments . . . . .	57.71
Fixed Deposits . . . . .	66.52
Bridging Finance . . . . .	4.14
Application Money . . . . .	0.59
Advance Call Deposits . . . . .	0.08
Money at Call & Short Notice . . . . .	110.59
Government Securities . . . . .	0.04
TOTAL . . . . .	523.22

State-wise details are not available.

#### **Application for Asian Development Bank loan**

119. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have submitted any application for loan to the Asian Development Bank;

(b) what is the amount of loan required and the purpose for which the loan is required; and

(c) whether any country has made any objection against Government of India requesting for loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government has indicated to the Asian Development Bank its intention to start borrowing from it from 1983 onward.

(b) The amount of loan and details of the Projects to be posed will be worked out with the Bank after the Bank has able to determine the size of its Third General Capital Increase currently or negotiations.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Export of Cloth to USSR**

120. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which have been mainly importing cloth from the National Textile Corporation for the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the USSR has recently placed an order of cloth with the National Textile Corporation;

(c) if so, the total quantities of cloth, together with value in rupees, to be exported to the USSR; and

(d) the expected time of the export of cloth to the USSR?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) U.S.A., Canada, U.K., West Germany, France, Italy, Poland, USSR, G.D.R., Australia, Zambia and Saudi Arabia had been the main importers of cloth from the National Textile Corporation during the last three years (1978-79 to 1980-81).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The order is for 159 lakh metres of cloth worth about Rs. 8.10 crores.

(d) The exports are expected to be made during February to September, 1982.

### Export of Scooters to Italy

121. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Italy has expressed a desire to import scooters from this country,

(b) if so, the total number of Indian scooters proposed to be exported,

(c) the amount of Indian currency worth of those scooters,

(d) whether any agreement has been signed by both India and Italy for this purpose; and

(e) if so, when the agreement is expected to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (e): M/s. Lambretta Italia had evinced interest for the import of engines from M/s. Scooters India Ltd., for use in the scooters proposed to be assembled by them initially in Europe. A Memorandum of Agreement was signed between the two firms in November 1981. The final agreement between them is yet to be executed.

Some other Italian firms are in touch with a scooter manufacturing firm in India for import of scooters however, actual exports of scooters has not so far taken place as a result of these contracts.

### Sharing of burden on sick Textile Units by State Governments

122. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Industry is passing through a crisis in the country,

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Government have asked the State Government to share burden on sick textile units; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Cotton Textile Industry has been passing through a difficult time on account of increase in cost of inputs and demand recession.

(b) No such general request has been made to the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

### Establishment of Institute of Tourism

123. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish an Institute of TOURISM in the country;

(b) if so, what are the main functions of the said Institute; and

(c) when and where it will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The nucleus of the proposed Institute of Tourism and Travel Management is proposed to be established during 1982-83. Initially it will offer Executive Development programmes at different centres in the country for the personnel already employed in various segments of the tourism industry. It will also undertake research and documentation assignments and offer consultancy service. Later, it will offer a 2-year post-graduate course in tourism. The question of locating the Institute at a particular place will arise only in due course when the Institute is organised to impart the regular two year post-graduate course towards the end of the current Plan period.

### Projects being Executed in Foreign Countries on Contract Basis

124. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects being executed in foreign countries on contract basis by private companies and public undertakings of India; and

(b) what are those projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). According to information available, civil construction contracts being executed as on 31st December, 1979 were 94. The number of civil construction contracts secured during 1980 were 80. During 1981 the number of civil construction contracts secured were 41. The number of projects other than civil construction contracts as on 31st December, 1981 were 13. The list of these projects is as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-3319/82]. The list may include some projects which might have since been completed.

### Scope for Indian Bicycles and Bicycle Parts in Indonesia

125. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big scope of the Indian bicycles and bicycle parts in Indonesia;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Indonesian Government lays greater emphasis on sports also; and

(c) if so, the details regarding India's share in the market so far as the question of export of bicycles and bicycle parts is concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India's share in the total imports of bicycles and bicycle parts into Indonesia during 1980 was as follows:—

Item	Total imports (C.I.F. value in US \$)	India's share
Racing bicycles .	5,27,334	Nil
Bicycle CKD .	7,684,305	22,974
Bicycles built-up .	59,474	Nil
Bicycle parts .	23,517,178	4,689,809

### Resources Crisis in Public Financial Institutions

127. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any resources crisis in the public financial institutions;

(b) if so, the nature of the crisis; and

(c) the remedial steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). At the time of preparation of the Annual Plan 1981-82, the term lending institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had projected a total requirement of funds of Rs. 213423 crores for the year 1981-82. This estimate was based on the experience of the institutions regarding the growth in disbursements and their perception about the future increase of assistance required in the light of plan targets. A sum of Rs. 1832.21 crores is already available to the institutions from the Central budget, market borrowing allocations, borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India's National Interest Credit (LTO) Fund and their internal resources. The need for providing

further funds to the institutions to meet their projected requirements in the course of the year has been recognised. They have been assured of adequate funds in order to maintain the tempo of industrial growth particularly in areas to which Government attaches greater priority.

#### **Improvement in Export Earnings**

128. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been appreciable improvement in the overall export earnings this year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the latest available information, the Provisional figure of India's overall exports for the first eight months of the current financial year is placed at Rs. 4661.60 crores as compared to the Provisional figure of Rs. 4037.98 crores in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 15.4 per cent.

#### **Payment of D.A. According to Rath Commission**

129. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one instalment of DA is still due from 1st September, 1979 according to Rath Commission which was appointed to rectify the mistake in the calculation of the all-India Consumer Price Index;

(b) if so, when is this going to be released; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Government did not accept the recommendation of the Rath Committee in this regard.

(b) and (c). Do not, therefore, arise.

#### **Publication of Financial Regulations and Pension Rules**

130. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 18th September, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 4873 regarding re-printing of Financial Regulations Part-I and state:

(a) what is the progress made in the publication of the text portion of Financial Regulations Part-I 1963 Edition; and

(b) by when all the Pension Rules 1972 are expected to be printed and brought on counters for sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The revised draft has been prepared and is under examination of the various authorities concerned.

(b) The English version of the second edition of the C.C.S. (Pension) Rules, 1972 incorporating amendments upto 31st July, 1981, has been published as a priced publication and copies have been put on sale. The Diglot version is under print.

#### **News-Item regarding 'No Tax on Yoga Projects'**

131. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item 'no tax on Yoga projects' appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 17 January, 1982 highlighting exemption



of donations from Income-tax given to Aparna Asharma amounting to crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The reference is to the Finance Ministry (Revenue Department's) Notification No. 4334 dated the 24th November, 1931 issued under section 35(2A) of the Income-tax Act, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3320/82]. Section 35(2A) of the Income-tax Act provides for deduction from the total income of an assessee having income from a business, profession or vocation, of any sum paid to a scientific research association or university or college or other institution referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of section 35 or to a public sector company to be used for scientific research under a programme approved in this behalf by the prescribed authority, having regard to the social, economic and industrial needs of India. Such deduction under this section is equal to one and one-third times the sum paid and no deduction is allowable under clause(ii) of sub-section(1) of section 35. The prescribed authority in relaxation to research in the field of medical sciences is the Indian Council of Medical Research vide Rule 6(1)(ii) of the Income-tax Rules.

#### Enhancement of Limit of Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 Towards General Provident Fund

132. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11th September, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 3805 regarding Interest on GPF Deposits and state:

(a) whether the limit of Rs. 25,000 is to be enhanced to Rs. 50,000 to help subscribe more towards that fund;

(b) whether the rate of interest is proposed to be increased to 12 per cent so as to be reasonable;

(c) whether the incentive bonus is proposed to be given if no withdrawal or advance is taken during two financial years instead of the three, as at present; and

(d) whether the taking of withdrawals/advances is proposed to be liberalised to enable purchase of modern day necessities by subscribing more to the fund instead of going to banks and help the employees who find this way of saving better than the banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The rates of interest and other benefits allowed to Central Government employees on their G.P.F. balances are reviewed in May-June each year and the review for the year 1982-83 would be made at the appropriate time.

(d) The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have no proposal to allow withdrawals/advances from the G.P. Fund for purchase of modern electrical gadgets etc. by the subscribers.

#### Recovery of Taxes from Shops at I.S.B.T.

134. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer given on 11th December, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 3462 regarding news items captioned "Mafia Rule at ISBT" and "Reign of Terror at ISBT" and indicate the results of the steps initiated to recover taxes therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): The Commissioner of Income-tax has reported that the notice under Section 139 (2) of the Income-tax Act has been issued to the assessee and served.

No return in response to the notice has been received so far. Further necessary steps are being taken in accordance with law.

**Opening of branch of a bank in Annanagar Extension, Madras**

135. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application for opening of a branch of a bank has been pending before RBI in Annanagar Extension, Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof together with action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that there are at present offices of 13 commercial banks functioning in Annanagar and Annanagar West meeting the banking requirements of this and surrounding localities. In addition, Allahabad Bank and the Vysya Bank Ltd., have been allowed recently to open their offices at Annanagar West and Annanagar respectively. No application from any bank for opening a branch in this locality is currently pending with the Reserve Bank of India.

**Non-Circulation of vacancies occurring in Regional Office of Coast Guards**

136. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacancies occurring in the Regional offices of the Coast Guards are not always circulated amongst the A. F.H.Q./Inter-Service Organisations/Ministry of Defence even though volunteers are available there to join at lesser rate of Deputation (Duty) Allowance; and

(b) were vacancies at Regional offices circulated to Army and Air Commands rather than Naval ones?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)

and (b). Generally the vacancies in the Regional Offices of the Coast Guard are not circulated amongst the AFHQ/Inter Service Organisations/Ministry of Defence. This is so because in view of the similarity of job requirements between the Coast Guard and the Navy, vacancies, for which direct recruits of the Coast Guard are not available, are filled up by obtaining officials on deputation from the Navy. When suitable volunteers are not available from the Navy, these vacancies are circulated to AFHQ and Inter-Service Organisations.

**Posting of Grade D Stenographers with Commodores of Indian Navy**

137. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Officers of the rank of D.I.G.'s Commodores of Indian Navy are provided with Stenographers Grade D instead of Grade B/C; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof and steps taken to streamline the functioning of the Coast Guards?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Commodores of the Indian Navy in Naval Headquarters are entitled to Stenographers in Grade 'B'. In the Coast Guard Headquarters, 1 DIG has been provided with Grade 'B' Stenographer and 2 DIGs with Grade 'C' Stenographers in accordance with their entitlement. The only DIG of the Coast Guard in the Regional Headquarter has been provided with Grade 'D' Stenographer in line with the position obtaining in the lower formations of the Navy.

**Splitting of L.I.C. into Five Units**

138. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to split LIC into five units;

(b) reasons for the same; and

(c) whether it will give a boost to rural business?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) and (b). Details of the proposal to reorganise the Life Insurance Corporation of India into five independent units are being worked out.

(c) It is expected that the proposed reorganisation would, *inter alia*, help to give a boost to life insurance business in the rural areas.

### Issue of Blank Foreign Exchange Permits

139. **SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the Reserve Bank of India in the issue of blank foreign exchange permits to large industrial houses and exporting houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the names of large industrial houses/export houses and others which are being issued blank foreign exchange permits for Rs. 10 lakhs and above and in addition to this released foreign exchange for their jaunts abroad in the name of business promotion;

(d) whether no control is being exercised by the Reserve Bank of India in the event of foreign travels by the Executive of such industrial houses when they frequently go abroad while not taking any foreign exchange and enjoying foreign hospitality; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to prevent the misuse of such precious foreign exchange in the name of business or export promotion?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Detailed guidelines have been laid down by RBI in their Exchange Control Manual, which is available on sale. Broadly speaking,

requests for issue of blanket permits are considered by the regional offices of RBI on the basis of applicants' overall standing in the export field, previous export performance, exchange utilised against *ad hoc*/blanket permits in the previous years, type of goods/services offered, nature of export markets to be developed etc.

(c) Information, to the extent possible, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Frequent visits abroad by the Executives of industrial houses for the same purpose are not encouraged. However, applications for grant of exchange facilities for any subsequent visit are considered on merits provided RBI is satisfied that there is *prima facie* case for another visit for following up action already initiated during the earlier visit. In such cases, reports on the outcome of the second and subsequent visits are called for by RBI.

In cases where no foreign exchange is sought specifically for travel, there are no restrictions on booking of passages for travel abroad.

(e) Cases of misuse of foreign exchange are dealt with by the Directorate of Enforcement which has been set up under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973.

### Implementation of Recommendations of Jha Commission

140. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Jha Commission regarding changes in Direct Tax laws; and

(b) steps taken so far to implement them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SIGH SISODIA):** (a) and (b). The Economic Administration Re-

forms Commission (Jha Commission) have submitted certain Interim Reports which are under consideration of the Government. It is proposed to keep the contents of these Reports as secret for the present.

### **Bilateral Agreement with China to Import Raw Silk**

141. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the recent bilateral agreement with China to import 250 tonnes of raw silk?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): There is no Indo-China bilateral agreement regarding import of 250 tonnes of raw silk. There is only a purchase contract between the Central Silk Board and the National Textile Corporation of China. This contract lays down, *inter alia*, specifications of raw silk to be imported, quantities to be delivered in consignments up to the end of May 1982, loading and destination ports, terms of payment, etc.

### **Number of Squadrons in I.A.F. Equipped with HF-24 Marut Aircraft**

142. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of squadrons in the I.A.F. that are equipped with the HF-24 (Marut) Aircraft;

(b) when are they likely to be phased out; and

(c) the number of accidents and pilots lost while flying this aircraft over the last 10 years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

(c) There were some accidents involving Marut aircraft during the last 10 years and 5 Pilot have lost their

lives during these accidents. It is not in public interest to disclose the number of accident.

### **Domestic Public Debt in India**

143. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether domestic public debt has shown a phenomenal increase in the country and what are the total liabilities of Government at the end of the current financial year;

(b) the different heads of the domestic public debt like market loans, treasury bills, securities, deposits made with Government, individual savings and other reserve funds of various Government Departments;

(c) how does India's domestic debt compare with the other countries of the World; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to reduce market loans amount?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the growth of public debt, treasury bills, deposits under Small Savings and other instruments and reserve funds from 1950-51 onwards is enclosed.

(c) According to UN Statistical Year Book 1978, India's domestic debt (inclusive of borrowings of State Governments and semi-Governments institutions other than from Central Government) constituted 49.2 per cent of our National Income as at the end of 1977 compared to 47.9 per cent in the case of Sri Lanka, 42.6 per cent of USA and 50.4 per cent of U.K.

(d) Raising of market loans is a recognised source of public finance and its growth in a developing country like ours should not be viewed with concern. The Sixth Plan assumes market borrowings by the Central Government at Rs. 15,000 crores and by State Governments at Rs. 4,500 crores.



## Statement

## Liabilities of the Central Government

	As at the end of					(In crores of Rupees)	
	1950-51	1960-61	1965-66	1977-78	Revised 1980-81	Budget 1981-82	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
A. Internal Debt.							
I. Market Loans	.	.	.	.	.	.	18272.80
II. Market Loans in course of repayment	.	.	.	.	.	.	50.66
III. Special Bearer Bonds	.	.	.	.	.	.	1000.00
IV. Treasury Bills	.	.	.	.	.	.	13207.25
V. Compensation & Other Bonds	.	.	.	.	.	.	265.66
VI. Special Floating and Other Loans	.	.	.	.	.	.	1392.59
VII. Treasury Deposits receipts & Other Floating Loans	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
TOTAL--Internal Debt							
	2022.30	3978.00	5416.64	19025.29	29008.49	34188.96	
B. External Debt							
	32.03	760.96	2590.62	8984.74	10782.39	11782.62	
C. Loan from I.M.F. Trust Fund							
	..	..	..	..	533.96	533.96	



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Public Debt . . . . .		2054.33	4738.96	8007.26	28010.03	40324.84	46505.54
D. Small Savings Schemes . . . . .		336.87	969.99	1538.21	4902.82	7955.12	9205.12
E. Other Provident Funds etc.							
1. State Provident Fund . . . . .		95.05	289.14	527.02	1853.56	2534.29	2781.29
2. Public Provident Fund . . . . .		..	..	..	61.07	197.52	270.52
3. Other Account . . . . .		16.10	262.23	694.57	2222.09	4139.92	5077.02
TOTAL--Other Provident Funds etc.		111.15	551.37	1221.59	4236.72	6864.73	8128.83
F. Reserve Funds and Deposits							
(a) Bearing interest . . . . .		260.85	142.19	275.03	1236.40	1765.05	1835.35
(b) Not Bearing interest . . . . .		102.20	141.73	285.02	1817.98	1813.48	1842.89
TOTAL-Reserve Funds and Deposits . . . . .		363.05	283.92	560.05	3054.38	3578.53	3678.24
Total Liabilities . . . . .		2865.40	6544.24	11327.71	40203.95	58723.22	67517.73

### New Khetriya Gramin Banks Sanctioned/Approved for Madhya Pradesh

144. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Khetriya Gramin Banks (Regional Rural Bank) have been sanctioned/approved for Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal for a new Regional Rural Bank in Vidisha district of M.P.; and

(d) if so, what is the progress?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). No new khetriya Gramin Bank/Regional Rural Bank has been sanctioned so far in the current financial year in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Reserve Bank of India is undertaking a special study to examine the feasibility of the proposal.

### Licences to Export-Oriented Industries

145. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many export-oriented industries have been granted licences during the current financial year;

(b) the details thereof?

(c) whether Government are considering more facilities for export-oriented units to boost export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During the period from 1st April, 1981 to 16th February, 1982, 46 letters of intent, 3 industrial licences and 30 permission letters have been issued to the units under 100 per cent Export Oriented Units Scheme.

(b) Details of cases where licences have been granted are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). The Govt. has set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri P. L. Tandon, President, National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to review the working of both the Free Trade Zones and also the 100 per cent Export Oriented Scheme with a view to examine the adequacy of existing facilities granted and to recommend future strategy regarding export production etc.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking and Type of IL	Location	Only	Item of Manufacture
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
1.	Nathani Steel Pvt. Ltd. Bombay	(NA) Bombay Maharashtra		Marine Freight Containers of Castelated Beams and Broad Flanged Beams.
2.	Hyathkum Exports Ltd., Kerala	(NU) Kallar Arca Trivandrum Kerala	(a)	Mineral Water
			(b)	PET Bottles
3.	M/s. Swiss Jewels (India) Ltd., Bombay	(NU) Rangrethan, Badgam Jammu & Kashmir		Jewels for Watches, Meters, Instruments etc.

### Construction of three and four star Hotels in New Delhi

146. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many three and four star hotels are being constructed in New Delhi for ASIAD-82 by ITDC;

(b) details thereof; and

(c) what will be the cost of each hotel with details of capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). For the ASIAD 1982, the India Tourism Development Corporation is constructing one 3-Star hotel, namely, Hotel Kanishka (324 rooms) at an estimated cost of Rs. 785 lakhs in New Delhi.

In addition, I.T.D.C. is also constructing in New Delhi, Hotel Kautilya (304 rooms) at an estimated cost of Rs. 1800 lakhs but this hotel is likely to be classified as 4/5 Star hotel. Besides Yatri Niwas (527 rooms) (1200 beds) star-less is under construction at an estimated cost of Rs. 430. lakhs.

All these three hotels along with other establishments of the I.T.D.C. will meet the requirements of ASIAD 1982.

### Special Facilities for Tourist and Participants Attending ASIAD 82

147. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide special facilities for the tourists and participants coming to attend ASIAD-82;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how many foreign tourists are expected on this occasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following facilities are being arranged for the tourists and participants coming to attend ASIAD-82:—

#### (i) Tourists

New hotels are being built to accommodate tourists; paying guest accommodation is also being identified for them. Delhi airport is being renovated and a new terminal building for international flights is under construction.

The Ring Railway is being electrified to increase the frequency of train services. Fleet of D.T.C. buses and taxis is being augmented.

#### (ii) Participants

A separate Village is being established to accommodate Sportsmen, where catering, medical health and other necessary services will be provided to them. To house technical officials a separate Housing Complex at Shekh Sarai is being developed.

Adequate transport arrangements for the movement of Sportsmen and technical officials are being made.

(c) It is not possible to assess at this stage, the number of foreign tourists expected on this occasion.

### Role of State Governments in New Export Strategy

148. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the role the State Governments are expected to play in the export strategy of Government;

(b) whether Government propose to give extended power to State Governments in the matter of power generation, transport and raw material handling to meet the new export strategy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The State Governments can help the export effort, mainly providing the necessary inputs for export production and exempting exports from fiscal levies.

(b) to (d). Sufficient powers already exist with State Governments in matters like power generation and raw material handling. However, efforts are being made to secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export effort.

#### 20-Point Economic Programme Role of Banks in Implementation of

149. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment or evaluation has been made as to the role of banks in the implementation of 20-Point Economic Programme as launched in 1975 within the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab J&K and Haryana.

(b) if so, the period for which the assessment/evaluation was made along with results thereof in case of each one of the lead banks in Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if not, whether such assessment/evaluation is proposed to be made at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). No separate data was collected in the past on the advances made by public sector banks under each point

of the 20-Point Economic Programme. A major portion of these advances was however, reflected in the figures relating to loaning in priority sectors. As on 31st December, 1980 the outstanding advances to priority sectors in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir were respectively Rs. 317 crores, Rs. 38.97 crores, Rs. 573.02 crores and Rs. 70.96 crores. The Reserve Bank of India has now introduced a new information system under which data for monitoring financing by banks under 20-Point Economic Programme will be available in future.

पर्यटन से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

150. श्री अशोक गहलोत :

श्री बी० डी० सिंह :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष के दौरान पर्यटन से सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की;

(ख) क्या सरकार पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन नीति बनाने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान):

(क) वर्ष 1981 के लिए पर्यटन से अर्जित होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा आय का वर्तमान कीमतों पर अन्तिम रूप से 564 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां । राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन नीति सम्बन्धी स्टेटमेंट तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।



## High Place to Tourism in Planning Priorities

151. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1968 India received less than 2 lakh tourists from abroad but in 1980 their number was over 8 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are some 125 countries competing to lure some 300 million tourists who cross international frontiers every year and many more who are waiting to be motivated to travel;

(c) whether foreign exchange earnings from tourism in India were nearly Rs. 500 crores in 1980, the third largest and yet tourism gets the lowest place in the planning priorities;

(d) whether the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had popularised the slogan, "Welcome a visitor, send back a friend", in the early Sixties; and

(e) if so, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to ensure high place to tourism in the planning priorities and to ensure that every visitor to our country goes back as a friend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the year 1980 were estimated at Rs. 482 crores at current prices. When compared with the earnings of other export commodities, the figures of which are compiled on financial year basis, tourism ranked 5th during 1979-80.

While in terms of financial outlays made for various sectors, tourism appears to be accorded low priority, it may be mentioned that a substantial part of investment made in some other sectors e.g. civil aviation, transporta-

tion, Railways, roads, conservation of monuments, forests, wild life, etc. also contributes towards the development and promotion of tourism. Apart from the Public sector outlays for developing tourism, there is a large segment of investment in the private sector also for developing tourist infrastructure in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The place of tourism in the inter-sectoral priorities is accorded taking into account the relative position of the percentage share of different sectors in the economy within the total national outlay depending upon several factors including the relative size of the sectoral requirements, the relative priorities in the context of economic development etc. Further to pool the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors, the Department of Tourism has evolved the concept of development of tourist facilities along identified travel circuits in all the States/Union Territories.

With a view to ensure that every visitor to our country goes back as a friend, every effort is made to impress the Central and State Ministries/Departments and private sector agencies which deal with tourists to minimize/eliminate inconvenience and irritants that may be caused to tourists.

## Export of Indian Products

152. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Keen interest to buy Indian products", as published in the 'Economic Times' dated 19 January, 1982;

(b) if so, the names of the countries, with the details of the Indian products in which each one of them has shown interests including their total value in terms of rupees;

(c) has any survey been made with regard to the potentialities of our export trade during 1980s; if so, what is the result thereof as also our capacity to meet the demand; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for increasing our production capacity commensurate with the increasing demands; if so, the details if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific inquiries from the firms mentioned in the news items have been received by this "Ministry. However, when trade inquiries are" received from time to time in respect of various products through our Trade Missions abroad. They are circulated amongst the concerned Export Promotion Councils for dissemination to their members. Moreover, during the bilateral talks with the trade delegations of various countries, particularly from Asia and Africa, it has been observed that these countries are generally interested in buying Indian products provided the goods are according to their standard and prices are competitive.

(c) Surveys of foreign markets in respect of specific commodities and countries are conducted from time to time by organisations like Trade Development Authority and Indian Instt. of Foreign Trade. These surveys indicate the future scope for export of specific commodities to particular countries.

(d) In order to meet the potential demand for exports, several measures have been taken to remove licensing and other constraints on production. A new scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units has also been initiated. Essential inputs are being provided for strengthening the production base and enabling fuller utilisation of available capacities, inter-alia, for promoting exports and substituting imports. The

situation is kept under review and further measures will be taken in the light of emerging situation.

#### **New Incentives for Non-Residents**

153. SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA:

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "New Incentives for non-residents" as published in the Indian Express dated 6th January, 1982.

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that remittances went up from an average of Rs. 47 crores a month in 1974 to over Rs. 370 crores a month in the last two years;

(c) whether outlining some of the concessions already granted to encourage investments, the former Finance Minister had recently observed, "The Government is prepared to consider further relaxations, consistent with the national interest, that may be sought for the purpose of investments in India by non-residents"; and

(d) if so, (i) what "further relaxations" have been sought for purpose of investments by the non-residents and (ii) what remittances per month are expected during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The gross (non-export) receipts went up from an average of Rs. 47.44 crores a month during 1974 to over Rs. 378.71 crores a month during the last two years i.e. 1980 and 1981.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) (i) suggestions have been received for permitting higher levels of investment in Indian companies, diversification of the channels of investment, and certain tax concessions.

(ii) Data on gross (non-export) receipts are not yet available beyond 1981. However, broad indications are that the growth in these receipts witnessed in the recent past may not be sustained in future.

### Scheme to Insure Risk of Exporters

154. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having any scheme to insure the risk of exporters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any public or private undertakings are having any such scheme to cover the risk of the importers, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A statement is annexed.

(c) Government has no scheme to cover the risks of importers and is not aware of any such scheme in the private sector.

### Statement

The Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.—a Govt. Undertaking—issues policies to the exporters to cover commercial and political risks involved in exports on credit terms. Commercial risks are: insolvency and default of the foreign buyer. Political risks are: losses due to causes beyond the control of the exporter and/or buyer, such as diversion of voyage, transfer delay, sudden change in import/exchange regulations in the buyer's country, war, civil war etc. The risks are normally covered from the date of shipment up to the date of payment. In the case of goods manufactured for a specific market or buyer, where resale possibilities are remote, ECGC agrees to cover risks even from the date of the contract.

2. The Corporation also issues various types of guarantees to the banks for advances granted by them by way of packing credit during the pre-shipment stage and also post-shipment advances granted by way of purchase or discounting of export bills. In addition ECGC issues various types of guarantees to banks to support them in the matter of performance guarantees issued by them in connection with export operations. Performance guarantees issued by the ECGC in this connection include bid-bond, export performance, advance payment, foreign currency loans and retention money.

3. ECGC issues separate guarantees to banks to cover lines of credit and buyers credit extended by the banks to foreign Governments or foreign banks to enable them to purchase Indian goods. ECGC also covers the exporters against losses due to political risks in approved investments made by them overseas.

4. In addition, ECGC operates an exchange fluctuation scheme to protect the interests of exporters of capital goods from losses due to exchange fluctuations.

### Ban on Export of Sea Weeds

155. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a ban on the export of sea weeds; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a ban?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A number of important species of sea weeds like gelidiella, sargassum, gracilaria etc. are used in the domestic manufacture of agar-agar, alginates, alginic acid etc. In order to make available adequate quantities of

raw material to the manufactures of these products and to protect the home industry, it has been decided to ban exports of all types of sea weeds.

**Land Inside Fort ST. George, Madras for Construction of a Legislature Building Complex**

156. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has asked the Ministry of Defence to give lands inside the Fort St. George, Madras for the construction of a Legislature Building Complex;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether compensatory land is sought by the Defence Ministry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Earlier, the Tamilnadu Government had asked for 4.47 acres of land inside the Fort. However, later on they had agreed to take an alternative area measuring 2.2 acres offered to them inside the Fort.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Tamilnadu Government have been requested to offer equivalent land for Defence use as also to meet the cost of reconstruction of Similar Defence assets on alternative land offered by the State Government. This has been accepted by the State Government in principle. The land offered by the State Government has not been accepted as it is located 13 to 15 Kms. away from the Fort St. George.

**I. M. F. Loan to India**

157. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its report on Currency and Finance 1980-81, the Reserve

Bank of India has made significant critical observations regarding the IMF loan to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली में आयोजित भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक

158. श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :

श्री एच० एन० नन्जे गौडा :

श्री वापुसाहिब परुलेकर :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हाल ही में भारत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के संयुक्त आयोग की एक बैठक हुई थी;

(ख) उसमें लिए गए प्रमुख निर्णयों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में भारत और यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय के बीच हुए व्यापार के वर्षवार घाटे और मुनाफे का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) व्यापार में घाटा समाप्त करने के लिए दोनों पक्षों द्वारा इस बैठक में क्या ठोस निर्णय किए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी हां । भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय संयुक्त आयोग की बैठक 22 तथा 23 जनवरी, 1982 को नई दिल्ली में हुई थी ।



(ख) तथा (घ) भारत यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय संयुक्त आयोग इस बात के लिए सहमत हुआ कि एक कार्यकारी ग्रुप स्थापित किया जाए जो वस्त्र, तम्बाकू, चमड़ा, हाथ से गांठ लगे कालीनों आदि जैसे महत्वपूर्ण भारतीय उत्पादों के लिए ई ई सी बाजार में प्रवेश में सुधार लाने के लिए संबंधित बकाया मामलों पर विचार करेगा तथा उसके समाधान का सुझाव देगा। बहुरेशा करार iii के ढांचे के अन्तर्गत द्विपक्षीय करार सम्पन्न करने के लिए वस्त्र मामलों के संबंध में नई दिल्ली में इस वर्ष मार्च में प्राथमिक वार्ताएं की जायेंगी।

संयुक्त आयोग इस बात के लिए भी सहमत हुआ कि 1982 के दौरान भारत-यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय व्यापार संवर्धन कार्यक्रम के लिए अतिरिक्त निधियां प्रदान की जाएं।

औद्योगिक सहयोग के क्षेत्र में यह निर्णय लिया गया कि भारत में आर्थिक कार्य-कलाप के चुनिन्दा क्षेत्रों के बारे में क्षेत्रीय सम्मेलन आयोजित किए जायें जिनमें दोनों पक्षों के उद्यमियों द्वारा भाग लिया जा सकेगा। यह भी निर्णय लिया गया कि यूरोपीय तथा भारतीय वाणिज्यिक चैम्बरों और उद्योग परिसरों के

बीच संस्थागत संबंधों की संभावना का पता लगाया जाए ताकि औद्योगिक सहयोग बढ़ सके और भारत में निवेश अवसरों के बारे में यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय में बेहतर तरीके से जानकारी दी जा सके।

संयुक्त आयोग ने विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी के अनेक क्षेत्रों में जिनमें ऊर्जा, बाइलोजिकल विज्ञान, पर्यावरण सम्बन्धी संरक्षण और सुधार कोयला गैसीकरण, सौर ऊर्जा, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स तथा जानकारी तकनीक शामिल हैं अर्थक्षम सहयोग की संभावना का पता लगाने का भी निश्चय किया।

यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय ने इस सम्बन्ध में भी अपनी उत्सुकता बताई कि वह भारत में ग्रामीण विकास के उद्देश्य वाली डेरी विकास परियोजना जैसे विकास सम्बन्धी सहयोग के लिए वह अपनी बहु-वार्षिक सहायता जारी रखेगा और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो उसमें सुधार करेगा।

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के लिए यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय को भारत से निर्यातों तथा भारत को यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से आयातों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(मूल्य करोड़ रु० में)

वर्ष	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय को भारत के निर्यात	यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय से भारत को आयात	व्यापार क्षेत्र
1976-77	1395	1008	+ 387
1977-78	1394	1511	- 117
1978-79	1560	2084	- 524
1979-80	1751	2177	- 426
1980-81	1464	2732	- 1268
(अनन्तिम)			



### पर्यटन की विकास दर

159. श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक दशक के दौरान पर्यटन की विकास दर क्या है; और

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए पर्यटन के विकास हेतु निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या है और इन लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए क्या ठोस प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :  
(क) पिछले दशक (1971-1981) के दौरान पर्यटन की अभिवृद्धि दर 11 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष रही।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1985) के अन्त तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक आगमन का लक्ष्य 1.7 मिलियन निर्धारित किया गया है। अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ पर्यटक यातायात को बढ़ाने के लिए जो उपाय किए गए हैं वे इस प्रकार हैं—होटलों और स्थल परिवहन जैसे पर्यटक आधारिक संरचना के तेज विकास द्वारा निर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों के साथ पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों का सघन विकास, राष्ट्रीय एयर कैरियर्स के फ्लीट में वृद्धि; फिल्मों, श्रव्य दृश्य प्रस्तुतीकरणों, पर्यटक साहित्य का प्रकाशन, विज्ञापनों जैसे विविध चार मीडिया के द्वारा विदेशों में पर्यटन संवर्धन में तेजी लाना; यात्रा अभिकर्तृओं, यात्रा लेखकों, पत्रकारों आदि को विभाग के अतिथियों के रूप में परिचायक दौरों पर आमंत्रित करते हुए मीडिया सम्बन्धों को बढ़ाना, ताकि वे वापस जाकर भारत सम्बन्धी पर्यटन का संवर्धन कर सकें। इस संदर्भ में किए गए कुछ अन्य उपाय हैं:—प्रवेश औपचारिकताओं को सरल बनाना, बढ़ते हुए यातायात की

मांग को पूरा करने के लिए देश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों का विस्तार, आन्तरिक हवाई अड्डों का विस्तार और उनमें सुधार।

### Economic Situation

160. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production and productivity in firm and factory sectors, are looking up but the Indian economy is not still out of the woods because of the uninterrupted march of inflationary trend, monetary extensions, trade gap and the consequent problems of foreign exchange scarcity;

(b) whether this was the view expressed in the RBI reports;

(c) whether it has also pointed out (i) that the IMF loan cannot be viewed as a sufficient condition for strengthening of the economy, (ii) that it will not provide balance of payments support in the immediate future, (iii) that effective price stability can be achieved only through improved growth of overall production and productivity through higher investments and optimum utilisation of the available resources; and

(d) if so, to what extent Government have taken/proposed to take steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) RBI report on Currency and Finance, 1980-81 provides a detailed review of economic situation during the year July 1980 to June 1981, It is not possible to ascribe the interpretation stated in part (a) of the question to the Report.

(c) It is stated in the Report that the loan sanctioned to India by the IMF under its Extended Fund Facility in itself cannot be viewed as a sufficient condition for the strengthening of the economy and states that the requirements of economic management

are more investment and more effective utilisation of available resources. It is also stated that the IMF loan should provide the balance of payment support in the immediate future.

(d) As a result of steps taken by the Government so far there has been a significant improvement in the economic situation. The detailed review of the economic situation and policies will be presented in the Economic Survey 1981-82 and the Budget for 1982-83.

### **Fiscal Policies adopted by State Governments**

161. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has severely indicated State Governments for adopting rigid and escapist fiscal policies which are not conducive to the economy growth and will have an adverse impact on nation's economy;

(b) whether it has also expressed deep concern over the fact, that in spite of improvement in firm and factory production in 1980-81 and anticipated increase in 1981-82, States revenues are tending to decelerate;

(c) whether it has also pointed out that the combined estimates of the States for 1981-82 show a considerable deficit for the third year in succession despite substantial devolution of resources from the Centre.

(d) whether R.B.I. has also found that the State Government undertakings, particularly State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations, would not be able to ensure returns and contribute resources to finalise the annual Plans; and

(e) if so, the action his Ministry propose to take in view of this attitude of the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has, in its annual study of the State finances during 1981-82 published in its Bulletin of August 1981, made certain comments on the fiscal policies adopted by the State Governments, in which it has mentioned that there are indications of the emergence of rigidity in the budgetary position of the States, which may not be conducive to economic growth. There is no indictment of the State Governments in the aforesaid publication. The Reserve Bank of India has separately clarified that the rigidity is reflected in the small growth rate assumed in the budget estimates 1981-82 in respect of aggregate receipts and developmental expenditure as compared to the larger rates of growth in the preceding years.

(b) Such an observation has been made.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India has clarified that this observation is based on the statement made in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 that the State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations are expected to incur huge losses at the existing levels of tariffs and fares.

(e) The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, has had a series of discussions with the Chief Ministers of all the states (except West Bengal) for finalising the Annual Plan 1982-83 when he had discussed the resources of the States for the current year also. At these discussions a more realistic estimate of aggregate receipts and expenditure was made. The State Electricity Boards and State Road Transport Corporations have taken a number of steps to improve their resources position and State Governments have promised to ensure better performance by them. It has also been decided that the current year-end deficits would be adjusted in such a manner as to enable the States to have a Plan size in 1982-83 that does not retard the pace of development. The

State Chief Ministers have also been told that, if the deficits in the current year exceeds the limits agreed to, their Plan outlay for 1982-83 would be reduced by this excess amount.

### Looting in Ambala Branch of State Bank of India

162. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India, Ambala Branch was looted by four unidentified persons on January 1, 1982;

(b) if so, the extent of loss and details of incident; and

(c) what is the result of the investigations in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). State Bank of India has reported that there was a robbery at its Haryana Motor Market (Ambala) Branch of the bank on 1st January 1982. 4 armed persons are reported to have entered the branch and decamped with cash amounting to Rs. 4,97,100/- after locking up the four employees in a locker room. The bank has registered a complaint with the police and the investigations have not yet concluded.

### Inflation in India's Economy.

163. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far inflation in India's economy has registered a moderation during the year 1981 indicating index numbers for wholesale prices quartely and also the wholesale price index numbers in respect of different items of essential consumption;

(b) in respect of which of the essential commodities the wholesale prices have registered an increase during the year and to what extent and what are the main reasons for such increases; and

(c) what specific steps are being taken to bring down the prices of commodities referred to in (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In 1981, there has been moderation in the rate of inflation. This is evident from the following data giving quarterly variations in the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100.)

	1981
1st Quarter . . . . .	+5.0
2nd Quarter . . . . .	+3.6
3rd Quarter . . . . .	+1.7
4th Quarter . . . . .	-2.6

A statement showing percentage variations in the wholesale price index of certain essential commodities/groups, on a point to point basis, during 1981 is attached. The increases in prices of certain items during this year are due to factors such as demand and supply imbalances, seasonal pressures, higher procurement/support prices and higher cost of imports etc.

(c) The anti-inflationary strategy adopted by the Government stressed both supply and demand management. This includes *inter alia* strengthening of the Public Distribution System, augmenting supplies through higher production or imports, removal of artificial bottlenecks and restraining the expansion of money supply. The effectiveness of these measures is evident from the substantial slow-down in the rate of inflation. Government keeps the price situation under surveillance so as to take suitable measures as and when necessary.

## Statement

*Movements in wholesale prices of certain Groups/  
Sub-Groups Commodities during the year 1981*

	Per cent Variation
ALL COMMODITIES . . . . .	+7.9
Food Articles . . . . .	+11.0
Foodgrains . . . . .	+5.4
Cereals . . . . .	+10.2
Rice . . . . .	+15.4
Wheat . . . . .	+2.1
Jowar . . . . .	+12.5
Bajra . . . . .	+12.7
Pulses . . . . .	-8.2
Gram . . . . .	-13.1
Arhar . . . . .	+6.6
Fruits & Vegetables . . . . .	+10.0
Milk & Milk Products . . . . .	+15.9
Eggs, Fish & Meat . . . . .	+24.2
Condiments & Spieces . . . . .	+58.8
Other Food Articles . . . . .	+8.8
Tea . . . . .	+10.5
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants . . . . .	+22.4
Kerosene . . . . .	+18.9
Manufactured Products . . . . .	+3.4
Food Products . . . . .	-6.6
Sugar, Khandsari & Gur . . . . .	-14.5
Sugar . . . . .	-7.6
Khandsari . . . . .	-12.5
Gur . . . . .	-17.4
Edible Oils . . . . .	+8.2
Textiles . . . . .	+4.1
Cotton Textiles . . . . .	+5.1

## Growth in Export during 1981-82

164. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the volume of exports and what rate of growth in exports has been registered during the first three quarters of 1981-82 and what is the likely quantum and growth of exports to be registered during the whole year 1981-82;

(b) how it compares with the corresponding figures for the preceding three years; and

(c) what specific steps have been taken to boost up the exports of traditional and non-traditional items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Official data on quantum index of India's exports for the period under reference are not yet available. However, as per the latest available information, the provisional figures for India's overall exports in value terms for the first 8 months of the current financial year is placed at Rs. 4661.60 crores as compared to the provisional figure of Rs. 4037.98 crores during the corresponding period last year. This shows an increase of about 15.4 per cent. The provisional growth rate of exports in value terms for 1980-81 comes to about 4 per cent as compared to nearly 12.8 per cent in 1979-80.

(c) A series of export promotion measures have already been undertaken to steps up exports. These include removal of licensing constraints on export production, setting up of hundred per cent export oriented units all over the country and EXIM Bank, simplification and rationalisation of duty drawback, fiscal concessions on export etc.



# **Construction of three and four star Third Level Air Service**

165. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 25th January, 1982 under the caption 'light aircraft likely soon' according to which Government propose to link 50 cities in the remote areas by third level air service;

(b) if so, which are the cities which will be connected by this service; and

(c) by what time the scheme will be put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Vayudoot services are being extended to areas other than the North East in a phased manner. In the first phase only 23 stations (statement attached) are proposed to be connected. No definite time schedule can be drawn up for connecting the above stations by Vayudoot services due to financial and operational constraints.

## **Statement**

*List of Stations approved for airlinking by Vayudoot outside North-Eastern Region*

Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah Rajamundry Warangal
Bihar	Jamshedpur Gaya Muzaffarpur Purnea
Karnataka	Raichur Hubli
Kerala	Calicut
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur Jagdalpur
Maharashtra	Nanded

Orissa	Rourkela
Punjab	Ludhiana
Rajasthan	Kota Bikaner Jaisalmer
Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun Ghaziपुर Pantnagar Rae Bareilly

## **Public Sector Enterprises**

166. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined any proposal that the public sector enterprises should be given a reasonable degree of autonomy in their operational management once the specific objectives of these enterprises were fulfilled and the targets laid down;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Government have always accepted the principle that Public Enterprises should be given the autonomy commensurate with the responsibilities entrusted to them.

Accordingly, considerable financial and administrative powers have been delegated to the Public Enterprises by Government, these include:

(1) delegation of financial powers for sanction of capital projects upto a maximum of Rs. 10 crores depending upon the size of the company reckoned in terms of its Gross Block.

(2) revision of approved capital costs subject to certain limits depending upon the cost of the project.



(3) all appointments, irrespective of pay and designation, below the Board of Directors.

The public enterprises are required to lay down targets of performance against which their performance could be assessed.

#### Steps taken to promote Tourist Industry during Sixth Five Year Plan

167. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a great potential for the tourist industry in India;

(b) if so, the success achieved during the last three years with number of tourists, foreign exchange earnings and hotel accommodation provided; and

(c) the steps envisaged for promoting the industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. There is a great potential for developing tourism to India.

(b) Success achieved during the last three years is detailed below:—

Tourist arrivals (number of tourists)	Foreign exchange earned	Additional Hotel rooms provided during 1979—81
------------------------------------------	-------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------

(in correes)

Rs.

1979 .	764,781	384	240
1980 .	800,150	482	2633
1981 .	853,148	564	916

(c) Steps envisaged for promoting tourism include intensive development of basic tourist infrastructure such as accommodation and transport at centres falling along identified travel circuits; augmentation of the fleet of

national air carriers; intensification of promotion abroad through various publicity media such as films, audio-visual presentations, publication of tourist literature, advertisements; production of tourist literature in different languages; media relations by inviting travel agents, travel writers, publicists etc., on familiarisation tours as guest of the Department so that on return they can promote India; local sight-seeing tours and conducted coach tours; organisation of fairs, festivals and cultural programmes.

#### Robbery of Ear Rings at Oberoi Hotel

168. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities have levied any duty on the jewels brought by the French Countess, whose ear-rings valued at about Rs. 8 lakhs mysteriously disappeared from Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental, New Delhi in the first Week of January, 1982;

(b) if so, the details this regards; and

(c) whether she has deposited Rs. 26 lakhs duty or jewellery worth this amount before leaving the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The reference appears to be to one Mrs. Stefania Von Kories Zu Goetzen, a tourist, who arrived at Delhi Airport on 2nd January, 1982. On her arrival, she declared personal jewellery which was valued at Rs. 1,73,22,500/-. This jewellery was, in the normal course, released to her on a Tourist Baggage Re-export Form on the condition that she would take it back on her departure from India.

On 5.2.1982, the said tourist wrote to Delhi Customs authorities stating that a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at Rs. 8 lakhs were missing and requesting that the obligation to re-ex-

port these ear-rings be deferred. A reply was sent to the tourist on 8.2-1982 in which it was pointed out that failure to re-export the said items of jewellery would entail an obligation to pay the duty leviable on these. The duty in that case would come to approximately Rs. 26 lakhs.

(c) The question of recovery of duty would arise only in the event of the breach of condition to re-export the jewellery.

### **Institutional Credit Locked up in sick Industries**

170. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that institutional credit locked up in sick industries went up from Rs. 1,101 crores at the end of June 1979 to Rs. 2,064 crores in 1980;

(b) whether there has been a further increase in institutional credit locked up in sick industries during 1981;

(c) whether this is due to an abnormal increase in the number of sick units in the country; and

(d) what steps are being taken to prevent sickness in industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The information regarding financial assistance extended by scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crores and above is collected by the RBI on a quarterly basis. As per the information available with the RBI, outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June, 1979 to 345 large sick units identified and reported as sick and enjoying credit limits of Rs. 1 crores and above stood at Rs. 1101.72 crores. As per the latest information available with the RBI, outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1980 to 409 large sick units stood at Rs. 1324.47 crores. Compre-

hensive information relating to sick units, including small scale units, is available only from December, 1979 onwards. As per the data available with the RBI, there were 22,366 sick units in the assistance portfolio of banks with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 1622.55 crores. The corresponding figures as at the end of December, 1980 stood at 24,550 units and Rs. 1808.66 crores.

The information readily available in respect of the all India term lending financial institutions namely IDBI, IFCI and ICICI is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the financial institution	No. of sick units	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1.	Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) (as on 31-12-1980)	124	140.05
2.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) (as on 31-12-1980)	159	121.71
3.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) (as on 31-3-1981)	75	58.36
Total		—	320.12

(c) Increase in the amount of outstandings of banks and financial institutions against sick units can be attributed to increase in the number of units identified as sick by the banks and institutions and also due to injection of additional funds for revival of units under nursing programmes.

(d) It has been the policy of Government that banks and financial institutions must take all possible steps to prevent sickness and rehabilitate sick units to the extent possible. Accordingly banks and financial institutions make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself and study the causes of sickness and the unit's potential viability. In accordance with this policy, banks draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially

viability units on a case by case basis. The assistance packages are tailor-made to suit the particular requirements of a case and they may contain both short-term and long-term measures covering aspects such as financial concessions including waiver of penal interest, reduction in the rate of interest and margin, rescheduling the recovery of overdue liabilities/irregularities, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities and other measures like change in management merger with a healthy unit etc.

Some of the organisational arrangements evolved in the matter of rehabilitation of sick industrial units are given below:—

1. A sick industrial undertaking cell has been set up in the Reserve Bank of India to function as a clearing house for information relating to sick units and also to act as a coordinating agency between the Government, Banks, Financial Institutions and other agencies for tackling the various related issues. This Cell has been closely monitoring the banks' performance in identifying sick units and also taking remedial action. With a view to check industrial stickness, the cell has issued suitable instructions/guidelines to the banks in the matter.

2. State Level Inter-institutional Committees have been set up at all the regional offices of the Department of Banking Operations and Development of Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of ensuring better coordination between the banks, the State Governments, Central and State Level Financial Institutions and other agencies. Steps have been taken to further strengthen these committees and increase their effectiveness.

3. A Standing Coordination Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to consider the issues relating to coordination between commercial banks and term lending institutions on an 'on-going' basis.

4. A Special Cell has been set up within the Rehabilitation Finance Division of Industrial Development Bank of India for attending to reference from banks in respect of their sick and problems cases.

5. As regards the Small Scale Industries Sector, Reserve Bank of India has issued suitable guidelines to the banks with a view to ensure that the potentially viable sick units in the small scale industries sector receive due attention and timely support from banks.

All the nationalised banks are covered by the above policy and arrangements and have been taking action accordingly.

#### Incentives to cardamom growers

171. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of cardamom per hectare is much lower in India than other Countries; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to grant incentives to cardamom growers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Production of cardamom per hectare in India is lower than in Guatemala. No precise information on productivity of cardamom in other major cardamom producing countries viz. Tanzania and Sri Lanka is available.

(b) Cardamom Board is implementing various developmental schemes for the benefit of cardamom growers in the country with a view to increasing production and productivity of cardamom in the country. These include the following:—

1. Extension Advisory Scheme under which free technical advice for qualitative and quantitative improvement of crop is imparted to growers. Quality seedlings produced in the departmental nurseries of the Board are offered to

the growers at subsidised rates. Production of quality seedlings in certified nurseries under private holdings is encouraged by providing financial incentives/quality need material.

2. Scheme for supply of sprinkler irrigation equipment and other specialised agricultural equipment on hire-purchase terms.

3. Scheme for opening demonstration plots for demonstrating to the growers the scope of enhancing productivity.

4. Scheme for financial assistance for construction of curing for adoption of modern curing techniques to retain the original parrot green colour of cardamom.

5. Scheme for encouraging beekeeping industry in the cardamom growing tracts for better pollination and increased productivity.

6. Scheme for distribution of plant protection equipment at subsidised rates.

In addition to the above scheme, the Board is formulating a scheme of financial assistance to small growers for replanting and intensive cultivation of cardamom by mobilising institutional credit and providing subsidies.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते को उनके मूल वेतन के साथ जोड़ा जाना

172. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री बया राम शाक्य :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते को उनके मूल-वेतन के साथ जोड़ने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : महान किराया भत्ते, प्रतिपूर्ति (नगर)

भत्ते, और सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभों के प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को औसत सूचकांक स्तर 320 तक स्वीकृत किए गए मंहगाई भत्ते को वेतन के साथ शामिल करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। राष्ट्रीय परिषद् (संयुक्त परामर्शदाता तंत्र) के कर्मचारी पक्ष के साथ इस मामले पर विचार-विमर्श जारी है।

“स्वागत पत्रिका” नामक मैगजीन के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा आमंत्रित टेंडर

173. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स ने “स्वागत-पत्रिका” प्रकाशित करने से पहले उसके प्रकाशन के लिए टेंडर आमंत्रित किए थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन कंपनियों ने टेंडर भेजे थे और प्रकाशन का कार्य किस फर्म को सौंपा गया ;

(ग) “इन-फ्लाइट” जर्नल के प्रकाशन पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई और उसमें प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों से कितनी आय हुई; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य के बारे में कोई जांच की है कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अधिकारियों ने विज्ञापनों से धन कमाने के उद्देश्य से एक विदेशी फर्म को यह प्रकाशन कार्य सौंपा है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि निगम ने कई प्रमुख प्रकाशन संस्थाओं से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किये थे।



(ख) जिन प्रकाशन संस्थाओं से प्रस्ताव आमंत्रित किये गये थे, उनके नाम तथा पते नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

—हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स ग्रुप,

—फ्री प्रेस जर्नल,

—टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया पब्लिशर्स,

—थॉमसन प्रैस,

—आनन्द बाजार ग्रुप ऑफ पब्लिकेशन्स

परन्तु, इनसे प्राप्त हुए उत्तर उत्साहवर्धक नहीं थे तथा इनमें से कुछ तो “बिना लाभ-हानि” के आधार पर पत्रिका का प्रकाशन करने के इच्छुक नहीं थे। इसी बीच, मैसर्स मीडिया ट्रांसेशिया (थाईलैंड) लिमिटेड, बैंकाक से एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ जिसे उपयुक्त पाया गया तथा प्रकाशन का कार्य विदेश की इस फर्म को सौंप दिया गया।

(ग) समझौते के अनुसार, इंडियन एयरलाइंस को हर तीन माह के पश्चात् उड़ानगत पत्रिका, “स्वागत” की 50,000 प्रतियां सप्लाई की जाएंगी प्रकाशन की लागत प्रकाशक द्वारा वहन की जाएगी तथा इसकी पूर्ति उसके द्वारा विज्ञापनों से एकत्र की गई आय से की जाएगी। इस विषय में इंडियन एयरलाइंस की जिम्मेवारी होगी प्रत्येक अंक में केवल एक विज्ञापन की लागत का भार उठाना जो कि 2000 अमरीकी डालर के बराबर होगा, और इसके साथ इंडियन एयरलाइंस पत्रिका के लिए सामग्री एकत्र करने में जो कोई भी संभवतः सहायता दे सकेगी देगी। विज्ञापनों के लिए धन की अदायगी भारतीय रुपयों में की जाएगी।

(घ) जो, नहीं।

वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा किसानों को ऋण दिया जाना

174. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार की वित्तीय संस्थाएं छोटे और बड़े उद्योग-पतियों को उतना सामान गिरवी रख कर भारी मात्रा में ऋण प्रदान करती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किसान द्वारा खाद्यान्नों आलू, प्याज, सरसों आदि की सरकारी बैंकों के गोदामों में जमा कराने पर, उसके लिए ऋण देने की व्यवस्था करने का है, ताकि मूल्य बढ़ने के समय उन्हें उचित भाव मिल सके तथा यह प्रबन्ध किस किस एजेंसी ने किया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किसानों को सहायता न प्रदान करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). वाणिज्यिक बैंक, बंधक/माल/उत्पादन, मशीनरी आदि की दृष्टि बंधक रख कर कृषकों के साथ-साथ उद्योगों को भी ऋण मंजूर करते हैं। ये बैंक केन्द्रीय/राज्य मालगोदामों, ग्रामीण भण्डार गृहों आदि द्वारा जारी की गई गोदाम-रसीदों पर भी किसानों को ऋण स्वीकृत करते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में समुचित भण्डारण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए ग्रामीण भण्डारगृहों की स्थापना की सरकारी योजना के परिणाम-स्वरूप इस सुविधा की और अधिक व्याप्ति होगी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।



### रुई की गांठों का आयात

175. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रुई की 7.86 लाख गांठें आयात करने का कोई निर्णय दिसम्बर, 1980 में लिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन गांठों का आयात किन-किन देशों से किया जाएगा और इस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Trade Relations with Far-East countries

176. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) with how many countries from Far-East our country has trade relations;

(b) whether Taiwan is one of them; and

(c) the total figures of inward and outward trade with these countries during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) India has trade relations with countries in the Far-East namely, People's Republic of China, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea and Hong Kong.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) During the year 1979-80, total exports to and imports from these countries were Rs. 845.19 crores and Rs. 782.70 crores respectively.

### Foreign Banks functioning in the country.

177. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number and names of the foreign banks which are functioning at present in the country;

(b) whether Government of India propose to reconsider the question of their nationalisation as demanded by various employees of these banks; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) At present 16 Foreign Banks are functioning in India. Their names are given in the enclosed list.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Foreign banks provide, by and large, business of a specialised nature such as facilitating foreign trade and tourism. The operation of banks of one country in another, subject to the laws of the land, is mainly for such purposes and is part of an international facility. Our Indian banks also maintain their branches in many countries. In the interest of mutuality it is necessary to maintain the status quo for the future of Indian banking abroad.

### Statement

Name of Foreign Banks functioning in India.

Sl. No. Name of the Bank

1. Algemene Bank Nederland.

2. American Express International Banking Corporation.

3. Bank of America NT & SA.

No. Name of Bank

4. Banque Nationale de Paris.
5. Bank of Tokyo Limited.
6. British Bank of the Middle East.
7. Chartered Bank.
8. Citi Bank.
9. Mercantile Bank Ltd.
10. Mitsui Bank Limited.
11. Grindlays Bank Limited.
12. Sonali Bank
13. European Asian Bank, Hamburg.
14. Emirates Commercial Bank, Abu Dhabi.
15. Bank of Oman Ltd., Dubai.
16. Banque De L' Indochine Et De Suez (INDOSUEZ), France.

**Visit of American U.S. Congressional Team to India**

178. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American Congressional Team from the House Banking and Finance Committee is visiting India to find out how India is spending the loans received by her; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). An American Congressional delegation of the House of Representatives Sub-Committee on International Development Institutions and Finance was expected to visit India

from January 8—15, 1982 to discuss general economic issues including international trade, export financing and International Development Association. The visit was, however, postponed indefinitely because of the inability of some of the Congressmen to participate on account of their pressing responsibilities in the United States.

**Purchase of Lock-heed Tri-Star**

179. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to buy three Lock-heed Tri Star L-1011—500 for long range operations in total disregard to the recommendation made by the Joint Fleet Planning Body that the aircraft is least suitable; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the decision as also the financial implications involved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Misuse of funds by jute companies**

180. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain jute companies misused the funds obtained from the banks by diverting the funds to other areas;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the names of the companies and the amount of the funds involved; and

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry into the misuse of funds by these companies; if so, the results thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). No specific complaint about misuse of funds, obtained from banks, by jute companies have been received by the Government or R.B.I. The three Calcutta based banks, United Bank of India, United Commercial Bank and Allahabad Bank have also not received any specific complaint, in this regard. Bank advances are made available on pledge/hypothecation of fully paid stocks with stipulated margins and banks bear the responsibility to ensure the correct end-use of the funds lent by them. However, if any specific complaint is brought to the notice of Government or Reserve Bank of India, it could be looked into.

#### **Visit of ITDC Team to France and West Germany for evaluation of cars**

181. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import more than hundred cars for the Asian Games;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the cost involved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an ITDC committee consisting of "non-technical" men recently visited France, West Germany and other countries to make 'technical' evaluation of the cars; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A proposal for the import of cars by the India Tourism Development Corporation is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). A team of two officers of ITDC comprising the Divisional Manager (Tourist Services) and Joint and Japan to assess the comparative was deputed in October/November, 1981 to visit West Germany, France and Japan to assess the comparative merits and demerits of various makes of cars as also to carry out commercial and technical negotiations with the various car manufacturers with a view to selecting the most suitable and economical cars for operating under Indian conditions.

#### **Rice in Prices**

182. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been continuous rise in prices for the past eleven months from January to November, 1981;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what was the inflation rate during this period; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to arrest these increases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A statement showing movements in the wholesale Price Index for the period January 1981 to November 1981 and the annual rates of inflation is attached. The annual rate of inflation has come down from 15.6 per cent in January 1981 to 8.2 per cent in November 1981. Government attaches high priority to control inflation and keeps the price situation under surveillance so as to take suitable remedial measures in the light of emerging trends.

## Statement

Month/Year	Index Number of Wholesale prices
(Base: 1970-71—100)	
January, 1981	263.2 (+15.6)
February, 1981	268.8 (+16.2)
March, 1981	270.0 (+15.8)
April, 1981	275.7 (+17.3)
May, 1981	277.9 (+15.8)
June, 1981	279.8 (+13.2)
July, 1981	285.7 (+10.8)
August, 1981	288.8 (+10.9)
September, 1981	284.6 (+7.9)
October, 1981	283.8 (+7.3)
November, 1981	279.8 (+8.2) (P)

Note : Figures in brackets relate to annual rate of inflation on a point to point basis.

P Provisional.

## Banking facilities in rural areas

183. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to provide banking facilities in rural areas throughout the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan; and

(c) the target fixed by when the whole rural area will be covered by the Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank have formulated their branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85. The thrust of the new policy will

continue to be on improving the availability of banking facilities in the rural areas and on achieving a more even spatial distribution of offices in the country. The new policy aims to achieve banking coverage of one bank office on an average for 17,000 population, on the basis of 1981 census, in the rural and semi-urban areas by the end of March, 1985. To achieve this objective about 8000 additional offices are expected to be opened in rural and semi-urban areas during the three year period. The State Governments will be consulted by Reserve Bank of India in the matter of identifying unbanked rural centres—blockwise in each district.

## Export of groundnuts

184. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI DAULATSINHJI  
JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of groundnuts exported during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981, year-wise;

(b) the quantity of groundnuts purchased for exporting from each groundnut growing State during the said period and the names of agencies through which the purchase was made;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantity purchased is much more than the quantity exported;

(d) if so, what is being done with the excess quantity of groundnuts, whether it has had any effect on local market price; and

(e) whether Government propose to ban the export of groundnuts so that the prices of groundnut oil stabilize?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Export quotas

for HPS Groundnuts and Shipments effected by NAFED which is the canalising agency for the item from the crop year 1978-79 onwards were as under:

Crop Year	Quota released (Tonnes)	Shipments (Tonnes)
1978-79 . . .	25000	18552
1979-80 . . .	50000	17718
1980-81 . . .	50000	49499

(b) NAFED has intimated that bulk of the purchases in all the three years

was made from Gujarat. Small quantities were procured from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh also. Purchases from all States were through the Co-operative network. The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). As HPS Groundnuts for export have to be prepared out of Groundnuts, purchases had to be more than shipments. Quantity of Groundnuts not suitable for export purposes are separated and crushed for production of oil for local sale.

(e) Export of HPS Groundnuts is allowed within a limited ceiling after taking all relevant factors into consideration.

#### Statement

*Procurement of Groundnuts by NAFED from different states for exports*

State	Year	Quantity in Metric ; Tonnes;	Name of Agency
Gujarat . . . . .	1978-79	51,000 Pods;	Gujarat State Cooperative Marketing Federation.
	1979-80	43,380 Pods;	Do.
		15,680 Kernels	Do.
	1980-81	51,309 Kernels	Do.
Madhy Pradesh . . . . .	1978-79	Nil	Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation.
	1979-80	24 Pods	
Rajasthan . . . . .	1980-81 } —	Nil	Rajasthan State Co-operative Marketing Federation.
	1978-79 } —	Nil	
	1979-80 —		
	1980-81	366 Pods	
Tamilnadu . . . . .	1978-79	Nil	Tamilnadu Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd.
	1979-80	611 Kernels;	
	1980-81	325 Pods	Do.
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	1978-79	Nil	Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation.
	1979-80	322 Kernels;	
	1980-81	Nil	



**Stock piling of fissile material for making Atom Bombs by Pak.**

185. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as published in New York Times basing itself on C.I.A. report, Pakistan is stockpiling fissile material for making Atom Bombs while acquiring F-16 from the U.S.A. as their delivery system;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) what political, diplomatic and other counter measures are being taken to prevent aggressive Pak armament and ensuring India's defence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government have seen certain reports to this effect.

(b) and (c). Government have taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan at the highest level. Government hope that the Government of Pakistan would abide by their assurances that their nuclear programme has no non-peaceful dimension, Government are also keeping all developments impinging on the country's security under constant watch for initiating appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

**Funds allotted to States for construction of hotels**

186. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of funds that have been allotted to various States, State-wise, for the construction of hotels during the last two years; and

(b) what are the States which could utilise the amount fully and what are the States which were short of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No funds have been allotted by the Central Government to various States for construction of hotels during the last two years as no such system of giving funds for such purpose exists.

(b) Does not arise.

**Funds allotted to States for tourism**

187. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of States to whom funds were allotted during the years 1980 and 1981 for development of tourism and the amounts allotted to the States;

(b) whether any amount of funds has lapsed due to non-utilisation; and

(c) if so, what is the amount and the States which could not utilise the allotted funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Funds are not allocated by the Central Department of Tourism to State Governments for development of tourism infrastructure. Tourism Schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or the State Sector on the basis of the potential tourist centres held to attract tourists.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Income-tax Raids**

188. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids made in various States by the Income Tax Department during the year 1981; and

(b) what were the purposes thereof and what was the outcome of these raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The State-wise number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the year 1981 is given in the Statement. These searches were conducted to unearth concealed income/wealth. During these searches, *prima facie*, unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 29.95 crores were seized.

#### Statement

*The State-wise number of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department during the year 1981 is given as under*

Name of the State	Number of searches conducted
1. Andhra Pradesh . . .	102
2. Assam . . . . .	12
3. Bihar . . . . .	79
4. Gujarat . . . . .	451
5. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	—
6. Himachal Pradesh . . .	3
7. Haryana . . . . .	51
8. Jammu & Kashmir . . .	57
9. Kerala . . . . .	83
10. Karnataka . . . . .	33
11. Maharashtra . . . . .	1322
12. Madhya Pradesh . . .	85
13. Meghalaya . . . . .	—
14. Manipur . . . . .	—

Name of the State	Number of searches conducted
15. Nagaland . . . . .	—
16. Orissa . . . . .	26
17. Punjab . . . . .	175
18. Rajasthan . . . . .	80
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	211
20. Tripura . . . . .	—
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . .	463
22. West Bengal . . . . .	288
23. Delhi . . . . .	284
TOTAL . . . . .	3814

#### Bearer bonds scheme

189. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether there is a move to announce further issues of Bearer Bonds (3rd issue and so on)?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

#### Financial crisis faced by State Governments

190. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all State Governments have been facing financial crisis; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what relief measures the Central Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A large number of States is facing financial problems at present.

(b) The problems faced by these States are the budgetary deficits likely to emerge at the end of the current

year and their effect on the Plan size of the States in 1982-83. Many State Governments have promised that the present deficits would be wiped out by the end of the year. In the case of other States which are likely to have budgetary deficits, it has been decided that these deficits should be so adjusted as to enable them to have a Plan size in 1982-83 that does not retard the pace of development.

### **Irregularities in Patna Urban Cooperative Banks**

191. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India in its Audit Reports of 1972-73 and 1973-74 had mentioned grossest possible irregularities in the Patna Urban Cooperative Bank, Patna;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and action so far taken in the matter;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Bank of India had also recommended/ordered the supersession of the Patna Urban Cooperative Bank, Patna; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard and action so far taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The R.B.I. does not conduct audit of Cooperative Banks. Audit of Cooperative Banks in Bihar State for the year 72-73, 73-74 were conducted by the Cooperative Department under orders of the Additional Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Patna.

(b) and (c). The R.B.I. conducts statutory inspection of Cooperative Banks under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Cooperative Societies). Various irregularities were observed in the work-

ing of the bank during a quick study conducted by the R.B.I. on the financial position of the bank as on 2nd May, 1975. The bank, on RBI's recommendation was placed under moratorium with effect from 18th October, 1975. Findings of another study on the financial position of the bank as on 10th October 1975 undertaken by the RBI revealed that the affairs of the bank were detrimental to the interest of its depositors as there was a heavy erosion in the value of bank's assets and there was no possibility of revival. The bank was also not complying with important provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (as applicable to Cooperative Societies). The RBI thereafter issued on the 6th of April, 1976, a directive to the bank preceding it with effect from the 17th April, 1976, from making any payment of discharging any liabilities or obligations until it was taken into liquidation by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Bihar. The R.B.I. also refused on the 15th of April 1976 the issue of licence to the bank to carry on banking business under the relevant provisions of the said Act.

(d) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies, on the 19th of April, 1976 issued orders to wind up the bank and appointed the Joint Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Bihar as the Official Liquidator. The appeal filed against the order was dismissed by the Minister for Cooperation of Bihar in his order dated 22nd of April, 1977. It is understood that a review petition has since been filed again with the Minister of Cooperation of Bihar.

### **Construction of 5 Star Hotels by Government**

192. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct five star hotels in the country during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places and allocation of funds for this purpose during the same period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Government does not construct hotels. This activity in the Central Sector is undertaken by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) and the Hotel Corporation of India (HCI) which is a subsidiary of Air.

During the current Five Year Plan period, the ITDC and HCI are constructing the following hotel having 5-Star facilities.

(a) I.T.D.C.

Hotel Kautilya in New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 18 crores.

(b) H.C.I.

(i) Centaur Hotel in New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.25 crores.

(ii) Centaur Juhu Hotel in Bombay at an estimated cost of Rs. 14 crores (estimated cost under revision).

(iii) Centaur Lake View Hotel in Srinagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.69 crores (estimated cost under revision).

#### Shortfall in Export Targets for Auto Tyres

193. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that record increase in automobile tyre prices in domestic market has adversely affected export targets;

(b) if so, the extent of shortfall in export targets for auto tyres; and

(c) steps, if any, being taken to achieve the targets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) increase in domestic prices is one of the several factors responsible for shortfall in the export targets for automobile tyres.

(b) Estimated exports of auto tyres during April–December, 1981 were Rs. 8.3 crores as against a *pro-rata* export target of Rs. 15 crores.

(c) Government is in touch with the exporters through the Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council and possible remedial measures are being taken to help the exporters from time to time.

#### Export Ratio of Raw Hides, Skins, Semi-finished leathers, Finished Leather and Leather Products

194. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state details item-wise of the export ratio between raw hides and skins, semi-processed leather, finished leather and leather products in the years 1980 and 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The export of raw hides and skins is banned. Export statistics are not maintained calendar year-wise. Export statistics in respect of semi-finished leather, finished leather and leather products for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto Dec. 1981) are as under;

(Value in Million Rupees)

	1980-81	1981-82 (upto Dec. 1981)
Semi-finished Leather	565.85	444.96
Finished Leather	1867.94	1515.42
Leather Products	870.42	791.52
	3304.21	2751.90



**Jewellery of French Baroness found missing from Hotel Oberoi Intercontinental**

195. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign tourists check in 5-Star hotels and deposit their valuables in the lockers meant for them without any receipt being issued to them consequent on which cheating and losses have occurred in one such recent case being that of a French Baroness in the Oberoi Intercontinental, Nizamudin where her eartops costing Rs. 16 lakhs were found missing in the hotel locker on 7-1-1982 and the French Baroness was stopped leaving India by Customs for want of payment of huge amount of Customs duty on the non-exporting of the jewellery brought by her; and

(b) if so, what steps have been evolved to ensure that such events do not recur as they bring bad name to the country and the details of the circumstances leading to the loss of eartops with action taken to recover and the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). 5-Star hotels provide lockers for use by the hotel guests. As no inventories of the articles deposited in the lockers by the guests are made by the hotels, no receipts are issued by the hotels. The procedure followed for use of safe deposit box at hotels which have locker system is as follows:—

(i) When a guest requests access to his/her box, he/she should present his/her key. The cashier will inquire as to the guest's name and room number.

(ii) When this information is given, the cashier will withdraw

the requisite card from the guest's file, verify the name and request the guest to affix his/her signature on the next vacant line provided on the back of the card.

(iii) After this, the Cashier will compare the signature and record the date and time entry in the appropriate columns in the card.

(iv) He will then witness the transaction by signing his name beside the signature of the guest.

(v) After this procedure has been carried out, the cashier will give the guest his safe deposit box.

(vi) The above procedure is followed through for every guest each time he/she desires access to his/her safe deposit box. For the protection of the hotel, and its guests, permanency of occupancy gives no licence to either guest or employees to waive any of the above requisites.

(vii) Each time the guest wants to operate the safe deposit box, the Front Office Cashier will call the Lobby Manager.

(viii) The Lobby Manager will be having the key of the main door of the safe deposit lockers.

(ix) After opening the main door, the Front Office Cashier will open the concerned safe deposit box with the guest key and with the Hotel key.

(x) The locker will be locked after keeping the safe deposit box in the locker.

2. If any further measures than those mentioned above are required to ensure safety of the guests' belongings kept in hotels safe deposit lockers, these no doubt would be taken by the hotels concerned after the findings of the case which is under police investigation are made known.



**International Airport Status to some  
Airports during Sixth Plan**

196. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government have a  
proposal to provide International  
status to some airports of the country  
during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the airports  
which have been identified for this  
purpose;

(c) whether Bhubaneswar airport  
of Orissa has also been included in  
the above programme; and

(d) the details about the progress  
made so far in implementing such  
proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P.  
SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Facilities at Tourist Centres**

197. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will  
the Minister of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Go-  
vernment have divided the country  
into several circuits and have selected  
spots for development as tourists  
centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the details regarding  
the facilities provided by Govern-  
ment to foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-  
SHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A com-  
prehensive scheme for the develop-  
ment of tourism has been drawn up  
in consultation with the State Gov-  
ernments/Union Territories on the  
basis of identified travel circuit con-

cept which envisages planned and  
integrated development of 61 travels-  
circuits covering 441 centres in a  
phased manner and by pooling the  
resources in the Central, State and  
private sectors.

(b) A statement giving the iden-  
tified circuits is laid on the Table of  
the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT--  
3321/82.]

(c) Facilities provided/to be pro-  
vided in the Central and State Sector  
include; accommodation; transporta-  
tion; recreational and sports facilities;  
way side amenities; sight-seeing and  
information services; conducted coach  
tours; cultural entertainment pro-  
grammes.

**Agreements with Foreign countries  
for avoidance of double taxation.**

198. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries with  
whom India has so far entered into  
agreements for avoidance of double  
taxation of income;

(b) whether it is proposed to enter  
into a convention with several other  
countries for the double taxation  
avoidance agreement; if so, the names  
of those countries;

(c) whether it is a fact that the  
treaties for avoidance of double taxa-  
tion have resulted in stimulation in  
the flow of capital and if so, whether  
any evaluation has been made of the  
economic development accrued there-  
from; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
(SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):  
(a) India has so far entered into  
agreements for avoidance of double  
taxation of income with 29 countries.  
Of these, 16 are comprehensive agree-  
ments covering all classes of income

and the remaining 13 are limited to aircraft and/or shipping profits.

(b) Yes, Sir. The names of the countries with which it is proposed to enter into agreements for avoidance of double taxation of income are the following, namely:—

Comprehensive Agreements	Agreements limited to aircraft and/or shipping profits
1. Bangladesh	1. Australia
2. Canada	2. Bahrain
3. Czechoslovakia	3. Fiji
4. Hungary	4. Hong Kong
5. Iraq	5. Indonesia
6. Italy	6. Kuwait
7. Kenya	7. Oman
8. Libya	8. Qatar
9. Mauritius	9. Saudi Arabia
10. Nigeria	10. Uganda
11. Romania	11. U.A.E.
12. South Korea	12. South Yemen (PDRY)
13. Syria	
14. Thailand	
15. U.S.A.	
16. Yugoslavia	
17. Zambia	

(c) and (d). Our main objective in negotiating agreements for avoidance of double taxation of income is to stimulate the flow of capital, technology and personnel from one country to the other and to remove any tax obstacles that may be inhibiting such a flow. As the inflow of capital from foreign countries depends on several factories, it is difficult to precisely quantify the increase in inflow of capital induced by such agreements or their impact on our economic

development. It is, however, universally recognised that such agreements stimulate the inflow of capital into capital importing countries.

### Crisis in Textile Industry

199. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL;  
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER;  
SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA;

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile mills in the country are passing through a critical period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to save the textile industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The Cotton Textile Industry has been passing through a difficult time on account of increase in cost of inputs and demand recession.

(c) With the stabilization in cotton prices and the expectation of an increase in demand the cotton textile industry should in the normal course reflect better performance.

### Criteria for Selecting Sites for Tourist Villages

200. SHRI DAULAT SINGHJI  
JADEJA;  
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL;

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:—

(a) whether there is any proposal to have tourist village in each State;

(b) if so, what is the aim behind it;

(c) whether any instructions have been sent to State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so the response made by them; and

(e) the criteria adopted for selecting sites tourist villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. The Department of Tourism has under consideration a proposal for the setting up of Tourist Villages. The concept evolved for the Tourist Villages is to give tourists a flavour and feel of village life. They would be located in non-urban areas and preferably on National Highways so as to be easily accessible. A circular was addressed to the State Governments in December 1981 inviting their response to the proposal and requesting them to suggest 3 to 4 likely places for locating the Tourist Villages. The response received from some of the States is quite encouraging. According to the proposal, the land and other infrastructural facilities like approach road, electricity and water would be provided by the State Governments and the Central Department of Tourism would provide funds for the construction of different categories of accommodation and other amenities. The Tourist Villages will be located on any one of the travel circuits identified in each State and Union Territory along National Highways. The actual execution of the scheme will depend upon the availability of funds and *inter se* priorities.

#### Visit of Tourists coming for Asian games 1982 to places of interest

201. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes/programmes are in hand for taking round foreign tourists coming for Asian Games, 1982 to places of tourist interest; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Government does not arrange tours for foreign tourist. This is done by travel agents. For arranging tours of tourists coming for Asian Games an 'ASIAD' Travel Agents Consortium' has been formed comprising four travel agents. A number of tours and excursions will be offered by this consortium to tourists visiting India for the Asian Games 1982.

#### Formation of Jute Board

202. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force on the jute industry, appointed by the Government, has recommended for the formation of Jute Board;

(b) if so, whether Government have since taken any decision thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Empowered Committee of Secretaries set up to advise the Government on the recommendations of Task Force have advised that, instead of setting up a Jute Board, there should be a permanent Steering Committee on the jute industry in the Central Government to achieve inter-departmental coordination on activities at the field level. Final decision on the advice of the Empowered Committee is yet to be taken by the Government.

#### Fixation of price of W5 Grade of Raw Jute

203. SHRI CHITTA BASU: SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has recently suggested that

the price of W5 grade of raw jute be pegged at Rs. 275.00 per quintal for the next session; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). In January, 1982, officials of West Bengal State Government have suggested a price of Rs. 275 per quintal for W5 grade jute for the 1982-83 season during their discussions with Agricultural Prices Commission who are now looking into the matter. After receiving the recommendations of APC, Government will take necessary steps to fix the minimum support prices of jute for the next season.

#### Sickness in the Jute Industry

204. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sickness has spread on an epidemic scale to Jute Industry;

(b) if so, how many units have so far been identified as sick; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to revive these units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Currently Jute Industry is passing through an un-precedented depression as a result of which most of the mills are sustaining cash loss. High input costs and low sales realisation have affected the entire industry. Government have taken various steps to stimulate demand which includes grant of cash compensatory support on jute goods exports, stepping up purchase of jute bags for packaging of foodgrains, fertilizers cement and sugar; grant of

credit for purchase of raw jute at reduced margins etc.; participating in international level Government consultations under the auspices of ESCAP, UNCTAD and FAO, to stabilise the prices and export earnings of jute producing countries.

#### ITDC Hotels running on profit/loss

205. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of hotels under ITDC which are running on profit or loss; and

(b) the total number of persons working in all such hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) During the year 1980-81, ITDC operated 21 hotels in the country. Out of these, 7 hotels made a net profit of Rs. 278.52 lakhs and the remaining 14 hotels incurred net losses amounting to Rs. 161.26 lakhs. Of the 14 hotels, however, 8 earned operating profits. The net cumulative profit of 21 hotels thus came to Rs. 117.26 lakhs.

(b) As on 31st October, 1981, the total number of employees working in these 21 hotels was 5730.

#### Visit of a Minister of Sri Lanka to India . . . .

206. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Minister of Sri Lanka visited India during the month of December, 1981 and had discussions over the issue of export of tea;



(b) whether both the countries have agreed to follow joint strategy in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA):** (a) The Minister of Trade and Shipping of Sri Lanka, Mr. Lalith Ahulathmudali visited New Delhi from 27th November to 2nd December, 1981. He had discussions regarding trade with the Commerce Minister when he called on him on 28th November, 1981. Certain matters relating to tea also figured in these discussions.

(b) India and Sri Lanka have agreed to work in close cooperation in the formulation of the International Tea Agreement and its implementation.

(c) It is generally expected that under the Agreement, producing countries will regulate their supplies in the international market to the common benefit of all. The actual increase in tea exports from India will, however, depend on the quota that is allowed to India within the framework of the proposed agreement.

#### **Expansion of branches of Commercial Banks in Rural and Semi urban areas**

**207. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has been emphasizing on the expansion of the various commercial banks in the rural and semi-urban areas;

(b) if so, what are the criteria laid down by the Reserve Bank of India in setting up of new branches of commercial banks in rural and semi-urban areas of different States;

(c) the guidelines sent by the Reserve Bank of India to various commercial banks in expediting the im-

plementation of the rural banking expansion scheme;

(d) whether the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India is proposed to be extended till the end of the 1982-83 financial year; and

(e) the details about the programmes of Government in opening new branches of various commercial banks in the rural areas of Orissa?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the current branch licensing policy covering the period January 1979 to March 1982, banks have been asked to open branches in districts having banking coverage poorer than 1 branch for 20,000 people, on an average, in rural/semi-urban areas. In pursuance of the branch expansion programmes in identified underbanked districts, drawn up by Reserve Bank, in consultation with the State Governments, banks have been issued authorisations/licences which they have been asked to implement expeditiously.

(d) With a view to enabling the allotted banks to open branches at the centres for which licences/allotments are pending and to make the next policy period co-terminus with the Sixth Five Year Plan, the period of the branch licensing policy has been extended upto 31st March, 1982. A new branch licensing policy for the 3 year period from 1st April, 1982 to 31st March, 1985 has recently been evolved with a view to further improving the banking coverage in rural and semi-urban areas with the ultimate aim of achieving a coverage of one bank office, on an average, for a population of 17,000 (based on 1981 census) in rural and semi-urban areas by the end of March, 1985.

(e) During the current policy period the commercial bank branches in Orissa have increased from 698 in Dec-



ember 1978 to 997 in September, 1981. Of the additional 299 branches, 286 were located at rural and Semi-urban centres. As at the end of September 1981, banks had 295 licences/allotments pending with them for branch opening in Orissa.

#### World Bank Assistance to U. P.

288. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has asked for financial as-

sistance from the World Bank for their various developmental schemes;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes and the amount asked for; and

(c) what has been the response of the World Bank so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The following projects in the State of U.P. are presently under consideration for World Bank group assistance:—

S. No.	Name of Project	Amount of assistance
1.	U.P. Tubewells Phase II . . . . .	\$ 100.00 million
2.	Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation . . . . .	125.00 million

In addition, U. P. may also be one of the States participating in the following multi-State projects under consideration for Bank group assistance :

1.	Handlooms Project . . . . .	\$ 100.00 million	Statewise breakup of possible World Bank assistance is not yet available.
2.	U.P. /Karnataka Horticulture . . . . .	\$ 60.00 million	..
3.	Integrated Watershed Rehabilitation and Development Project. . . . .	\$ 30.00 million (Approx.)	--

(c) The above projects are at various stages of project preparation and the final decision on the scope and quantum of World Bank assistance will be decided only after they have been appraised by the Bank and negotiations are completed. The availability of Bank group funds will also determine how many projects can actually be tied up for assistance.

#### Special Facilities for Foreign Tourists

209. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the infrastructural costs for the develop-

ment of tourist complexes are so high and need so much of foreign exchange to make available certain special facilities for the foreign tourists that the ultimate return is actually very meagre;

(b) whether this also takes away the jobs of local population and makes them dependent on tourism-related activities;

(c) if so, whether Government have any intention to divert their attention towards more of alternative tours instead of mass tours organised by travel agents; and

(d) if so, the details of the same planning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The cost of tourist complexes varies considerably depending upon the type tourists they are proposed to cater to and the actual facilities provided. Only in the case of high star category hotels and some specialised resorts such as those offering skiing and mountaineering and sea-side resorts that foreign exchange expenditure is involved. In the case of high star category hotels the foreign exchange component normally ranges between 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the total capital cost.

(b) Being a service-oriented activity, tourism creates rather than takes away jobs from the local people by providing employment either directly in manning tourist facilities or indirectly through the manufacture and sale of souvenirs and handicrafts, supply of provisions and other items to tourist accommodation establishments, etc.

(c) and (d). Whereas the Government is encouraging promotion of tourism, the actual tours are organised by travel agents. The travel agents promote individual and package tours for small groups. There is no mass tourism to India.

**Plan to reduce gap between the salaries of managerial staff and their subordinates**

210. SHRI SATYA SADHAN CHAKRABORTY:

SHRI E. BALANANDAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to reduce the gap between the salaries of the managerial staff and their subordinates either by reducing

the salaries and perks of the managerial staff or by equitably enhancing the salaries of the subordinates under the managerial staff;

(b) if so, details of the plan, if any;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) efforts made, if any, in the past in this direction and the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Government's policy is to ensure that the emoluments structure in public enterprises are, rationalised to maintain the relativities between the managerial staff and their subordinates. In this process if distortions and inequities are found, these are corrected while effecting revision of pay scales, allowances and perks.

**Inflow/outflow of Air passengers of Amritsar-Birmingham Flight**

211. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new flight from Amritsar to Birmingham has been commissioned and if so, what is outflow and in-flow of air passengers by this flight so far;

(b) whether the passenger potential of this flight is adequate to increase the number of flights and if so, whether Government propose taking a decision in this regard shortly; and

(c) the number of foreign tourists who are availing of the flight for coming to India and whether Govern-

ment propose to augment tourist facilities at Amritsar so that it may help the country to earn better foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Effective from 3rd January, 1982 Air-India introduced twice weekly flights via Amritsar to Birmingham. Passenger uplift on nine flights which operated in the month of January, 1982 is as follows:—

Birmingham—Amritsar— 243

Amritsar—Birmingham— 362

(b) At present twice weekly operation is adequate to cater to the traffic potential. If additional flights are warranted by growth in traffic potential, the position will be reviewed.

(c) The present traffic between Birmingham and Amritsar is mostly ethnic. At present in Amritsar there are four hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism with 123 rooms. Two hotel projects have been approved which when completed will add 284 rooms to the existing capacity.

#### Wholesale Price Index

212. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI G. NARSIMHA  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during last six months there has been a steady fall in the wholesale price index in the country;

(b) if so, the commodities where the price level has remained steady or has fallen during this period;

(c) whether the fall in wholesale prices has recorded a reciprocal fall in the retail price level of commodities and if not, whether Government have tried to find out how this is being cornered by the middlemen and if so, their findings in this regard; and

(d) whether Government propose considering to take over the wholesale trade of foodgrains so that the common man gets the benefit of fall in wholesale prices and if so, by what time a decision in this regard will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71—100) declined by 2.5 per cent in the last six months i.e. between July, 1981 and January, 1982. A statement showing percentage variations in various groups/sub-groups and commodities is attached.

(c) The Wholesale Price Index and the All India consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (which is used for measuring changes in retail consumer prices) have different composition and are based on different weighting patterns. Thus, the two series cannot move in absolutely identical fashion. The divergent movements in the two series do not establish ipso facto that middlemen have cornered the commodities.

(d) There is no proposal, as of now, under the consideration of Government to take over the wholesale trade of foodgrains. It may be mentioned in this connection, that Government protects the interests of the consumer by catering to their basic minimum requirements of foodgrains, at fixed prices, through the public distribution system. Government is also adequately equipped with powers to deal with anti-social elements indulging in black-marketeering, hoarding and profiteering.

## Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices  
(Base : 1970-71=100)

	January 1982	July 1981	Percentage Variations Jan. 1982 over July, 1981
<i>All Commodities</i>	278.7	285.7	-2.5
<i>I. Primary Articles</i>	265.3	269.8	-1.7
(i) Food Articles	236.7	240.7	-1.7
Foodgrains	273.3	238.8	-06
Cereals	219.4	216.7	+1.2
Pulses	325.8	347.7	-6.3
Fruits & vegetables	237.9	229.2	+3.8
Milk & milk products	213.6	207.1	+3.1
Eggs, Fish & meat	336.8	295.4	+14.0
Condiments & spices	191.4	158.8	+20.5
(ii) Non-food articles	239.6	245.2	-2.3
Fibres	216.9	219.0	-1.0
Oilseeds	248.9	270.7	-8.1
(iii) Minerals	1165.7	1175.4	-0.8
<i>II. Fuel, Power, Light &amp; Lubricants</i>	437.5	427.0	+2.5
<i>III. Manufactured Products</i>	262.9	275.0	-4.4
(i) Food Products of which :	268.0	327.2	-18.1
Sugar, Khandsari & gur	281.1	382.0	-26.4
Edible oils	257.2	271.8	-5.4
oilcakes	245.9	260.6	-5.6
(ii) Beverages, tobacco and tobacco products	219.1	218.4	+0.3
(iii) Textiles	223.4	223.8	-0.2
(iv) Paper & Paper products	289.7	270.8	+7.0
(v) Leather & Leather products	360.9	374.8	-3.7
(vi) Rubber and rubber products	290.8	277.7	+4.7
(vii) Chemicals & chemical products	263.9	255.0	+3.5
(viii) Non-metallic mineral products	315.3	296.1	+6.5
(ix) Basic metals, alloys & metal products	314.4	305.6	+2.9
(x) Machinery & Transport Equipment	266.2	261.8	+1.7

दिल्ली के होटलों से विदेशी पर्यटकों की सम्पत्ति तथा सामान की चोरी

213. श्री भीकू राम जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खास तौर पर दिल्ली के कई प्रमुख होटलों से विदेशी पर्यटकों की सम्पत्ति और सामान की चोरी होने की कुछ सनसनी खेज घटनायें प्रकाश में आई हैं और यदि हां, तो चोरी की इस तरह की बड़ी घटनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के होटलों सहित राजधानी के होटलों में सुरक्षा व्यवस्थाओं में सुधार लाने और उनमें चोरी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :

(क) दिल्ली में होटलों से विदेशी पर्यटकों की सम्पत्ति और सामान की चोरी का कोई मामला पर्यटन विभाग के नोटिस में नहीं आया है, सिवाय एक मामले के, जो राजधानी में एक 5-स्टार होटल में ठहरे एक विदेशी अतिथि के जेवरों के खो जाने से सम्बन्धित था। इस मामले को पहले से ही पुलिस द्वारा छान-बोन को जा रही है।

(ख) होटलों में सुरक्षा के प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धित मैनेजमेण्टों द्वारा किए जाते हैं। इसके साथ ही सार्वजनिक सेक्टर के होटलों में भी पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध विद्यमान हैं। इनमें सुधार लाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयास किए जाते हैं जो कि होटलों की साख बनाए रखने के लिए एक सतत प्रक्रिया है।

Plea to relieve Exports from Credit Squeeze

214. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Federation of Indian Export Organisations had pleaded for relieving exports from credit squeeze;

(b) whether Government propose to relieve exports from credit squeeze; and

(c) what other steps Government propose to take to increase exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While indicating the credit policy to the banks in May 1981, Governor, Reserve Bank of India had impressed upon them to give special attention to the credit requirements of the Export Sector.

(c) Government have taken a number of decisions for improving exports. Some of the important decisions are indicated in the Statement.

### Statement

Measures taken by Government to boost Exports.

1. With a view to increase production for exports, the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 23, 1980 extended the facility of automatic growth to 19 major groups of industries included in Appendix-I of the Industrial Policy Statement of February, 1973 in addition to 15 industries which were made eligible for facility in 1975. As a result of this, all industries of basic, critical and strategic importance for the growth of economy are now eligible for automatic growth in capacity of 5 per cent per annum or 25 per cent over 5 year plan period.

2. The Industrial Policy Statement of July 23, 1980 also raised the limit of investment in small scale industries.



3. Selective relaxation was announced in the case of restrictions imposed on the growth of industry in the Metropolitan cities and the larger towns to provide for their industrial growth to encourage production in the exports.

4. The production for exports will be outside the licensed capacity for any industrial undertaking.

5. In allowing automatic expansion in the industrial units including those attracting "dominance" under MRTP Act, favourable consideration will be given for their previous export performance.

6. With a view to up-date technology for export production so that international standards of quality, design and performance are met by our exporters, it has been decided that application for technology imports which involve only lump sum payment of royalty would be considered more liberally.

7. The scheme for 100 per cent Export Oriented Industries has been introduced. According to the Scheme, 100 per cent Export Oriented units will be given all the facilities of duty free imports of capital goods, raw materials and components, contained in Central Excise and other Central levies and a more liberal foreign collaboration terms on the lines of facilities available in free trade zones.

8. In addition to the above measures it has also been decided to give some additional facilities by way of abolition of service charges and grant of concessions in lease compensation in Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone.

9. EXIM Bank has also been set up to function as the principal financial institution to finance international trade.

10. The procedures for duty drawback have been simplified.

11. The trading houses concept has also been accepted.

## **IA to Establish Wireless Links between City Offices and Airports**

215. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have sent a proposal to Government to establish wireless links between its city offices and Airports for faster communication; if so, the details of the new facility and the benefits to accrue therefrom;

(b) the names of the airports where this facility will be established; and

(c) the estimated cost of the entire project and when the same is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal of Indian Airlines to establish and operate Wireless Communication links in VHF (Very High Frequency) band initially between the City offices located at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and the respective airport centres and between Operations Control, Indian Airlines Headquarters and Flight Despatch Centre Delhi Airport has been approved by the Government in January, 1982.

The benefits of the new system are as under:

The wireless system to be installed will provide an independent more reliable and instantaneous means of two-way communication between airports and the respective city offices enabling the Corporation to supply the travelling public desired information regarding arrival, departure of flights, seat confirmation etc.

(b) In addition to the airports mentioned in reply to part (a) above, it is planned to install this facility at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Gauhati, Trivandrum, Srinagar, and Goa.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 8.40 lakhs. The estimated royalty charges and license fee for the

four airports mentioned in part (a) above, will amount to Rs. 5,040 only. The facility is likely to be commissioned at the airports mentioned in part (a) during the next two months. This facility is likely to be commissioned progressively at other airports during the year 1982.

#### Payments outstanding against National Consumers' Co-operative Federation

216. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has to receive a sum of Rs. 45 crores from the National Consumers Co-operative Federation for the supply of mill made controlled cloth; and

(b) if so, for how long these payments are overdue and the steps being taken to collect these arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) : According to NTC an amount of Rs. 41.25 crores is to be received by them for supply of controlled cloth upto 31st December 1981. The entire amount is receivable from the NCCF. NCCF, however admits subsidy amount to be due only after it is received from Government. The proceeds of consumer price are generally paid by NCCF to NTC within the period of 30 days which is the credit period. Subsidy is paid by NCCF to NTC on receipt of subsidy amount from the Government. NTC have been in constant touch with NCCF and Government to expedite payments.

#### Cotton Textile Mills in Northern Region

217. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether because of the increase in production costs on the one hand

and demand recession on the other, cotton textile mills in the Northern Region are passing through hard days;

(b) whether according to the textile industry experts, situation will worsen further with grave consequences on various concerns including labour unless necessary remedial steps are taken by Government soon.

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the textile units to be in red; and

(d) what steps Government have decided to take to help these textile units to be out of red during 1982?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Cotton textile mills in the Northern region have been experiencing difficulty on account of increase in input cost and slackness in demand. There is no reason to expect that the situation will worsen. With the stabilisation in cotton prices these textile mills should in the normal course reflect better performance.

#### Smuggling By Diplomats

218. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling by Diplomats which was on an increase during the last three months of 1981 has again risen during 1982;

(b) if so, whether the Finance Minister had stated that action will be taken against the Diplomats who indulge in smuggling; and

(c) if so, the total number of Diplomats who have been indulging in smuggling upto the end of 1981 and how many cases have been reported during 1982 and what action was taken against these Diplomats who were found smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):

(a) Reports received by Government do not indicate any increase in smuggling by diplomats during 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir. Appropriate action through diplomatic channels and under the law is taken against diplomats found involved in smuggling activities.

(c) During 1981, the Customs authorities detected the involvement of 8 diplomats in smuggling activities. No such cases were detected in January, 1982.

Government have taken appropriate action with the co-operation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses. In view of the friendly relations and continuing cooperation with the countries concerned, it would not be appropriate to disclose the details of the action taken against the diplomats involved.

### **Increase in Deposits By Banks**

219. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an unprecedented scramble by banks to increase deposits in violation of Reserve Bank directives and the Indian Bank Association Ground Rules;

(b) if so, whether the rules were flouted either by directly paying interest on saving deposits or by making payments through drafts and pay orders;

(c) if so, whether the RBI has yet to take action on many banks for violation of these rules; and

(d) if so, what are the banks against whom the action has to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir. However, the banks are endeavouring to maximise mobilisation of resources in the form of deposits, particularly in the context of measures taken by the Reserve Bank to mop up excess liquidity in the banking system.

(b) to (d). The question presumably relates to violations of the directives of the Reserve Bank of India governing payment of interest on deposits. Reserve Banks have reported that case of violations of directives, noticed from time to time, involve payment of interest on saving bank accounts of certain organisations like Housing Boards, Electricity Boards etc., payment of interest at higher rates on funds received from organisations like LIC/UTI etc. and issue of deposit receipts without specific maturity dates.

The Reserve Bank of India have reported that all cases of violations of their directives are taken up with the concerned banks, if necessary at the level of Chairman of banks and corrective action is secured. Where the violations are observed to be deliberate, banks are instructed to take appropriate action against the officials responsible for such violations. So far, Reserve Bank have reported, they have had no occasion to invoke penal provisions under Section 47 of the Banking Regulation Act against any bank or its official for violation of these directives.

### **Assessment regarding inflow of foreign tourist and scheme of travel circuits**

220. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of the achievements

made by the Department during 1981 both in regard to the inflow of foreign tourists and earnings made from them and also the response of the schemes of travel circuits that were created during 1981 with a view to promote tourism both internal and foreign;

(b) if so, the details of the findings of this assessment; and

(c) whether the circuits for North Eastern region have proved to be popular and what new circuits for the South India are being proposed for 1982?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During 1981 a total of 853, 148 international tourists visited India recording an increase of 6.6 per cent the preceeding year. The foreign exchange earned from them has been provisionally estimated at Rs. 564 crores at current prices registering an increase of 17 per cen over the preceeding year.

The concept of identifying travel circuits for developmental and promotional purposes was discussed with the State Governments and Union Territories as a result of which 61 travel circuits covering 441 tourist centres have been identified. It is too early to assess at this stage the impact of this scheme in the promotion of tourism, both domestic and foreign.

(c) The first part of the programme in respect of the travel circuits is to provide facilities, and to undertake publicity and promotion of these travel circuits. Only thereafter the response to the concept of travel circuits can be assessed. At present there is no proposal to identify any new travel circuits anywhere in the country in addition to 61 travel circuits already identified which cover most of the places and areas of tourist interest and attraction.

## .. Japan's credit to India ..

221. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has extended credit to India for developmental purposes; and

(b) if so, the main projects to use the finance, the amount of loan and the terms therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Japan has extended credit assistance to India since 1958 amounting to Yen 541.95 billion (aquivalent to Rs. 2268 crores approximately). The major areas of its utilization have been sectors like power, fertilizers, telecommunications, Deep Sea Oil Exploration etc. The current credits from Japan carry a rate of interest of 2.75 percent per annum repayable over a period of 30 years including a grace period of 10 years.

## Impounding of D.A. instalment due to Central Government Employees

222. SHRI HARIHAR SORAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to impound additional D.A. instalments due to Central Government Employees; and

(b) the details about the decision taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to deposit only the arrears of Dearness Allowance into the Provident Fund accounts of the employees.



बिहार के कुछ पर्यटक स्थलों पर राष्ट्रीय पर्यटक कम्पलेक्स

223. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन नीति में कुछ विकास परियोजनाओं को शामिल किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो (एक) सूर्यकुंड बाढ़-कट्टा में गर्म पानी का झरना (दो) राष्ट्रीय पार्क (हजारीबाग) प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य का एक स्थान राजरप्पा (गोला) (तीन) कोल्लुआ पड़ा (हिटरगंज) (चार) पाश्वनार्थ पर्वत राज्जुमार्ग (पांच) टिलैयाडैम आदि जो बिहार के उपेक्षित किन्तु पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हैं । पर राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन कम्पलेक्स बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :  
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं हठता ।

अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के पास पंजीकृत कमजोर वर्ग के अभ्रक व्यापारी

224. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :  
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय अभ्रक व्यापार निगम के पास पंजीकृत कमजोर वर्ग के अभ्रक व्यापारियों की क्षेत्रवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या कमजोर वर्ग के इन व्यापारियों की सुरक्षा हेतु वार्षिक खरीद के लिये कोई न्यूनतम गारंटी सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो एकाधिकारवादी निर्यातकों द्वारा इनका शोषण होने से बचाने के लिये निगम ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या लघु अभ्रक के छोटे व्यापारियों और उसके श्रमिकों को अधिकतम राहत देने के लिये भविष्य में कोई योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) भिटकों के अन्तर्गत कमजोर वर्ग से संबंधित पंजीकृत डीलरों की संख्या का क्षेत्र-वार वितरण निम्नाक्त-प्रकार है:—

गिरिदीह	502
झुमरी तलैया	339
डोमछांव	86
भीलवाड़ा	25
गुडूर	70
योग	1022

(ख) से (घ). भिटकों निगम द्वारा खरीदी गई अभ्रक की कुल मात्रा का लगभग 90 प्रतिशत अभ्रक डीलरों के कमजोर वर्ग से खरीदता है हालांकि वार्षिक खरीद की कोई न्यूनतम गारंटी सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है ।

Programmable Calculator installed in  
.. Directorate of Organisation and  
Management Service (Income-tax)

225. DR. VASANT KUMAR  
PANDIT: Will the Minister of  
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
programmable calculator installed in  
the Directorate of Organisation and  
Management Service (Income-tax)



was lying idle for the last number of years;

(b) how much staff has been sanctioned/working over the Programmable calculator and what are the salaries which are being drawn by each of the officials; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to withdraw and post the staff deployed on the calculator else-

where to stop the wastage and misuse of public funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The sanctioned and working strength of Programmable Calculator Unit and the basic salary of each of the staff are as under:—

	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Basic Salary
(i) Assistant Director (Programming) Scale Rs. 11000—1600/-	1	1	Rs. 1350/-
(ii) Programmers Scale Rs. 650—1200/-	2	1* Rs. 742.50	** /-
(iii) Programme Assistants Scale Rs. 425—800/-	2	2	Rs. 5 12/- Rs. 440/-
(iv) Stenographer (Ordinary Grade) Scale Rs. 330—560/-	1	1	Rs. 392/-
(v) Typist Scale Rs. 260—400/-	1	1	Rs. 308
(c) The question does not arise.			

\* Vacant since 19th August, 1981.

\*\*Includes deputation pay.

**Disappearance of army ammunition from army dump at masimpur cantonment near Silchar**

226. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large quantity of army ammunition mysteriously disappeared from an army dump at Masimpur Cantonment near Silchar recently; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the result of the investigation, if any made

by Government and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; there was a theft of some ammunition from the Divisional Ordnance Unit located at Masimpur near Silchar.

The theft was detected on 28-12-1981. The circumstances leading to the theft are being investigated by the State CID. A Departmental Court of Inquiry has also been ordered by the Army authorities. In the meantime, the existing security measures have been further tightened.

**Foreign Airline's reluctance to operate through Calcutta Airport ..**

227. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Government efforts, the foreign airlines continue to show their reluctance to operate through Calcutta and the facilities created at the Calcutta airport are remaining idle; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). While negotiating bilateral air services agreements with foreign countries Calcutta is offered as a point of call. The choice of airport through which foreign airlines operate has however to be left to the commercial judgment of the airlines concerned as, reciprocally Air India is given the choice of airports to be served by their services in foreign countries. The airport facilities at Calcutta are utilised by some foreign airlines operating through that airport.

**Branches of Rural Banks opened in .. Orissa ..**

228. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Rural Banks opened in the State of Orissa during the year 1981-82;

(b) the total number of employees recruited by the bank authorities during the year; and

(c) the total investments made and the loans advanced to the people during the year 1981-82:

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) At present nine Regional Rural Banks covering eleven districts are functioning

in Orissa. According to information available these banks had opened 297 branches as at the end of September 1981. Out of these 64 branches had been opened between April and September, 1981.

(b) Regional Rural Banks in Orissa had a total staff of 1179 as at the end of September 1981. The corresponding figure as at the end of March 1981 was 931.

(c) Regional Rural Banks in Orissa had made advances of around Rs. 35 crores as at the end of September, 1981.

**Absentee Employees of Nationalised Banks in 'Bharat Bandh' ..**

229. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of absentees was quite large in various nationalised banks in the recent 'Bharat Bandh';

(b) if so, the details thereof in different regions of the country; and

(c) the specific reasons thereof and the specific action taken by Government against the absentee employees of such banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. This is particularly true of the clerical and subordinate staff. The position, however, varied from bank to bank, and within the same bank, from region to region. West Bengal was the worst affected, where with the breakdown in the transport system even the willing workers were not able to come to office.

Under Indian Banks 'Association's standing instructions the banks have been deducting wages in all cases of unauthorised absence and are also taking administrative action in suitable cases.

## Target of Export during Sixth Plan .. .. Statement .. ..

230. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have planned various schemes to achieve the target of exports during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the names of the schemes which will earn high foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The export and import policy is kept under constant review. All possible efforts are being made from time to time to promote exports to the maximum diversifying the product range and markets. The policy is designed to achieve the Sixth Plan targets.

(b) The various export promotional measures/schemes taken to step up exports are as in statement.

### Statement

The Government is fully alive to the problem of growing trade imbalances. Export promotion has been assigned as one of the highest national priorities. All possible measures are being taken to promote exports and to substitute imports by increased domestic production. Some of the important export promotion measures already taken include the following:—

(i) Exclude of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "Dominance".

(ii) Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation of the article, an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture.

(iii) Favourable treatment to technology imports for export produc-

tion which involved lumpsum payment of royalty.

(iv) Free trade zone like—treatment to all 100 per cent export-oriented units.

(v) To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports.

(vi) Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports.

(vii) Pre-shipment credit at a concessional rate of interest of 11.85 per cent has been extended to a number of engineering and other export-oriented industries for a period of 180 days.

(viii) The Export-Import Bank (EXIM BANK) which has been set up at Bombay with effect from January 1982 is expected to enlarge the promotion of export finance with a view to make country's exports "com-capacity" and "Dominance".

In addition, the Ministry of Commerce is also exploring the possibility of increasing exports of Public Sector Undertakings and involves State Governments in the export effect. Action is also being taken to reduce delays in disbursement of drawback and simplification of procedures. The export duty on semi-finished leather has been reduced and that on hessian jute goods abolished completely. The situation is kept under constant review and further measures will be taken in due course of time.

The following measures have been announced in the budget for 1981-82 to give fiscal support to export promotion:

(1) 14 groups of export oriented industries have been brought within the purview of industries to which

investment allowance or tax holiday is admissible.

(2) Export oriented industries in the free trade zones have been allowed complete tax holiday for an initial period of five years, in lieu of other fiscal concessions.

(3) In the case of electronics Section 35B of the Income Tax Act which allows weighted deduction in the computation of the taxable profits, was widened.

(4) In the case of electronics which is both a labour intensive and export oriented industry, dividend derived by domestic company from an Indian company, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of electronic components is completely exempt from income-tax.

Export-Import Policy for 1981-82, announced by the Government was designed to meet the following objectives. These are (i) to provide essential inputs for strengthening the production base, and enabling fuller utilisation of available capacities, (ii) to further reduce dependence on imports, (iii) to provide greater impetus to ex-

ports and (iv) to further simplify and streamline procedures.

During 1981-82, a new concept of "Trading House" has been evolved to facilitate exports including those from scale sectors. The visible effects of the above measures/schemes have started yielding satisfactory results as witnessed in the recent trends in India's exports.

A statement correcting the reply to U.S.Q. No. 525 dt. 25.11.1981 re: ..  
"Transfer of power connection  
... in Delhi Cantt." ..

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE :  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): In the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 525 in the Lok Sabha on 25th November, 1981 regarding "TRANSFER OF POWER CONNECTION IN DELHI CANTT", an inadvertent mistake had crept into the reply to Part (c) of the Question. It may be replaced by the following:—

"Licences for running flour/cotton grinding mills, premises in which functioning and also the person in whose name power connections stand in Delhi Cantonment are as under:—

Premises	Licensesee	Electricity Consumer
2/26, Sadar Bazar . . .	Shri Pritam Singh Gi	Shri Pritam Singh Gi .
1/166, Sadar Bazar . . .	Shri Munshi Ram	Shri Sohan Saha
2/24, Sadar Bazar . . .	Shri Raj Kumar Jain.	Shri Narain der Kumar Jain"

12 hrs.

## RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta-North East): I have given an adjournment motion...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please sit down. I have got so many adjournment motions, 15 of them.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had given notice of a breach of privilege against Shri Inderjit, a well known journalist, who had written two articles in which he had raised the pertinent point whether the original report given by the Committee of Privileges of Australia had, in fact, been gone into before the ruling had been given by the Chair. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy had also met me subsequently in the Chamber and then raised the subject in the House in December last and I had told him that we were making earnest efforts to get a copy of the Report of the Privileges Committee from Australia.

I have now got a copy of the Report and have gone through it carefully with a view to see if the previous ruling given by me required any material modification. I have come to the conclusion that the ruling need not be modified. It, in fact, has already served the purpose of drawing pointed attention to the omnibus provisions for censorship at all times as existing in The Indian Post Office Act, 1898. I find that Members have already taken initiative to table Private Members' Bills to effect amendments to the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 and this would naturally afford an opportunity to the House to go into all aspects of the matter.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Are they going to accept that?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You please advise them.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You are referring to an archaic law.

MR. SPEAKER: I will reply to that also.

May I also take this opportunity of thanking my distinguished friends for underlining the need to consult the original report of the Committee of Privileges of Australia, rather than merely relying on a secondary source?

I would also like to refer to the point raised by Mr. Sunil Maitra. He has asked me as to why I referred to an archaic law. Hon. Members must realise the conditions in which I have to work, like a judge. I am the Speaker here. A judge has to interpret the law and I have to interpret the rules as they have been laid down and have been handed down to me. It is not my job to change them. I cannot change the laws. You have to change them.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You can advise them.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot advise them. It is you who have to do it. That is why, I referred to this point at this time because I cannot take into my hands the legislative powers. They are with you. I have to interpret the rules as they have been handed down to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I remember it. I cannot change. You will hang me tomorrow, if I do so...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it. It is not within my powers to change it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Why don't you exercise your powers?...



MR. SPEAKER: There are no powers.....There are no powers.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Why do you not exercise your powers?

MR. SPEAKER: There are no powers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: (Bombay North East): First of all, I thank you for taking the trouble of going through the Australian precedent. What you have said about a part of my Motion I fully accept and I am satisfied. But there are two other related questions which I have raised and want to bring to your notice.

One is the principle of discrimination.

MR. SPEAKER: That comes under the Act. No discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Parliamentary papers cannot be subject to censorship.

MR. SPEAKER: If you read the Act, it is already there. I have gone through it. In the 1898 Act it is there. You will find it in my original ruling. It is there.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about the principle of discrimination? There cannot be discrimination .... (nterruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: The papers for Shri Rajiv Gandhi are not censored; mine are censored. Why this discrimination?

MR. SPEAKER: You amend the Act.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है। होम मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं। पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में दो बार इन्होंने सदन को.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can discuss it. (Interruptions)

सारे इकट्ठे क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : होम मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं, विधि मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं.....

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

\* \* \*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : (Chhindwara): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Please listen to me. It is concerning the whole House.. (Interruptions) If this is going to continue like this, it will not be Lok Sabha but Joke Sabha.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: What about my adjournment motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Adjournment motion cannot be allowed. You will have an opportunity on the President's Address, the Budget etc.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, you have already received a letter from the Maharashtra Assembly Speaker, regarding the privilege motion against me in the Assembly. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will talk to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
I have given my explanation also.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. I have got them. You come and see me. It is something judicial. You can see me any time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Sir, you have to be serious. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have been very over-serious in that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Let that expression of seriousness be stated in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Certain things are not in my power. I have to see it. It is beyond my control.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
You asked for my explanation a month back.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it from the Speaker only two days back.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Just a minute. There is something wrong, you had received it in the last session. Sir, there is a gap in the communication. You have received the communication from the Speaker of the Maharashtra Assembly in the last session. Immediately after that, I have sent my explanation. The entire vacation has passed. When is the issue coming up?

MR. SPEAKER: We will talk on that. Come to me. We will talk.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): After the summons for the meeting of the House, the Communications Ministry has imposed a tax.

MR. SPEAKER: We will have a discussion on that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):  
यह गंभीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेपर जब रखें तब  
आबजैक्शन कर लेना।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसके  
बारे में आपका रुलिंग हो चुका है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर नहीं है।  
आपने देखा नहीं होगा। कोई रुलिंग  
नहीं है। आप देख लीजिए। पी एण्ड  
टी के बारे में मेरा कोई रुलिंग नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रोप्राइटी  
का सवाल है।

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मेरा  
एक प्रिविलेज मोशन है डिप्टी मिनिस्टर  
के खिलाफ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके पास आयेगा।  
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हर एक बात को  
इतना तूल नहीं देना चाहिए।  
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने पढ़ा नहीं है।  
आपने कहा था कि किसी भी सेशन में रखवा  
दीजिए। अगले सेशन में उन्होंने कहा था।  
यह पिछले सेशन की बात है। अगर आप  
पढ़ लेते तो आपको भी कष्ट नहीं होता  
और मुझे भी नहीं होता। सुनते भी आप  
नहीं हैं। आपने कहा था कि इनसे वादा  
दिलवा दीजिए। मैंने कहा था कि अपने  
वायदे पर ये कायम हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा  
था :

"The Report has been under the  
consideration of the Ministry of  
Home Affairs, in consultation with  
other Ministries and the Planning  
Commission. Government propose  
to place the Report before the two  
Houses of Parliament, together  
with the Action Taken Memorandum,  
during the ensuing budget  
session."

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए ।

Why can't you have the patience to listen to me? कल ही सेशन शुरू हुआ है ।

You could have at least given me the time to talk to them. हो जायेगा ।  
I will get you. मैं आपको अगले हफ्ते बता दूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

बहुत अनुचित बात है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हिन्दुस्तान की बैकवर्ड कम्यूनिटी का मामला है । होम मिनिस्टर यहां मौजूद हैं, पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर बैठे हुये हैं । मैं गृह मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि कब आप....  
(व्यवधान) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बतवा दूंगा । मैंने कह दिया कि मैं करवा दूंगा ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हमें विश्वास नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो कैसे काम चलेगा ?

I have given you an understanding.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are trying to make the mountain of a mole hill unnecessarily. It is going to be placed on the Table of the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : लोग बोट क्लब पर आये हुए हैं और गिरफ्तार हुए हैं ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum-Dum): The rationing system is breaking down because of the non-supply of requisite amount of foodgrains by the Centre.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किसी और तरीके से दे दीजिए ।

Give me some motion.

कोई और मोशन दे दीजिए, फिर बात करेंगे ।

Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, the institution of Parliament is being denigrated by this Government. Postal rates have been increased just before the budget session of Parliament....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया बाबा, डिस्कशन हो रहा है ।

This is nothing.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप रूल पढ़ लेते तो ऐसा नहीं कहते ।

If you had studied the rules, you would not have talked like this.

12.08 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN POST OFFICE ACT

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Post Office (First Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1982, issued under the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3309/82.]

**RESOLUTIONS re. NATIONAL BIOTECHNOLOGY BOARD AND NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of Government Resolution No. F.20019/2/82-Adm. I dated the 18th January, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) constituting a National Biotechnology Board. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3313/82].

(2) A copy of Government Resolution No. F.20019/1/82 Adm. I dated the 18th January, 1982. (Hindi and English versions) constituting a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3311/82]

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): आप हमारी बात सुन लें। हमने आपसे रिक्वेस्ट किया, हमने एक ऐजर्नमेंट-मोशन दिया है। पिछड़े वर्ग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कब रख रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब कह दिया। कितनी दफा कहूं। मुझे दो दिन तो दीजिए। तब दिया होता तो मैंने करवा दिया होता।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री: ये तो बार-बार झूठ बोलते हैं कि अब रख रहे हैं.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: बजट सेशन की बात हुई है, कमिटमेंट है। अगर नहीं हुआ तो वेट विल बी ब्रीच आफ कमिटमेंट।

अब यह तो हमारे देखने की बात है। अगर कमिटमेंट पूरा नहीं हुआ तो उसका इलाज है। मेर पास कमिटमेंट है।

I have commitment here.

(Interruptions)

मेरे पास लिखा हुआ है।

Notification making further amendment to a former Notification issued under Central Excise Rules and Report of and Review on Life Insurance Corporation of India.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAN-ARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table:

(i) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 56(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum making further amendment to Notification No. 186/75-CE dated the 21st August, 1975 with a view to extend exemption to more excisable items when brought into Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone in connection with production of goods or for being used in connection with the production of such goods intended solely for export, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3312/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st March, 1981 along with the Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3312/82]

ANNUAL REPORTS ETC OF TRADE FAIR AUTHORITY OF INDIA FOR 1980-81 AND OF EXPORT CREDIT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LTD.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8314/82].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (1) (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3315/82].

12.10 hrs.

## ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following eight Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the house on the 24th December, 1981:—

1. The Kerala Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1981.

2. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 6 Bill, 1981.

3. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 7 Bill, 1981.

4. The Appropriation (No. 6) Bill, 1981.

5. The Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1981.

6. The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

7. The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Amendment Bill, 1981.

8. The Assam Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1981.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th December, 1981:—

1. The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1981.

2. The Anti-Apartheid (United Nations Convention) Bill, 1981.

3. The Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Bill, 1981.

4. The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

5. The Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

6. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Bill, 1981.

7. The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.



12.11 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### SEVENTY-FIRST AND SEVENTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Seventy-first Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their Forty-sixth Report on Union Excise Duties—Fortuitous Benefits and Rubber Products.

(2) Seventy-third Report on remodelling of Mughalsarai Marshalling Yard.

## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### NINETEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance—(Department of Revenue)—Direct Taxes (Wealth Tax, Gift Tax and Estate Duty)—Part I—Exemption Limits and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
बैकवर्ड क्लासेज वाले मामले में हम सब लोग  
वाक आउट करते हैं ।

[At this stage, Shri Rajnath Sonkar Shastri and some other hon. Members left the House].

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Sir, I have given notice of

a breach of privilege against Shri Kuldip Nayar regarding an article which appeared in the *Sunday* magazine of 27th January. I have given you the notice of privilege regarding certain printed remarks by him.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

12.13 hrs.

## RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

### FOURTH REPORT

SHRI D. L. BAITHA (Araria): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on "Rate of Dividend for 1982-83 and other Ancilliary Matters".

MR. SPEAKER: Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao may make a statement.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में  
थानापुरा गुप्ती में एक हरिजन और  
मुसलमान व्यापारी का एस० ओ० ने 8  
हजार रुपया छीन लिया .. (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करेंगे, डिस्कशन करेंगे  
Nothing will go on record.

(व्यवधान) \*\*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : छोड़िये, छोड़िये ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I have given notice of a breach of privilege against the Defence Minister Shri R. Venkataraman on a statement that he made in respect of Carling Attention regarding Maharashtra Trust.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. We have referred it. We will come to you,

श्री सत्य नारायणजटिया (उज्जैन):  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, उज्जैन में दो टैक्सटाइल  
मिलों के बन्द होने से 10 हजार मजदूर  
बेकार हो गए हैं, मैंने इस बारे में स्थगन  
प्रस्ताव दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई और मोशन  
दोजिए कालिंग अटेंशन वगैरह, स्थगन  
प्रस्ताव नहीं।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-  
nani): About Sholapur and Poona,  
my Adjournment Motion is there.

MR. SPEAKER: It is coming under  
Calling Attention.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: No.  
Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. No  
adjournment motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: When  
adjournment motion is there, it has  
got precedence...

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment  
motion.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Ad-  
journment Motion has got precedence  
over the Calling Attention.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is  
the hon. Minister replying to motion  
for Calling Attention or making a  
statement?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a state-  
ment by the External Affairs Minister.

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE PAKISTAN FORE-  
IGN MINISTER'S RECENT VISIT TO  
INDIA

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL  
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA  
RAO): Mr. Agha Shahi, the then

Foreign Minister of Pakistan paid a  
visit to New Delhi from January 29  
to February 1, 1982 in response to the  
invitation extended by me during my  
visit to Pakistan in June last year. He  
was received by the President, Vice-  
President and Prime Minister and had  
several rounds of formal talks and  
informal discussions with me.

During Mr. Agha Shahi's visit we  
reviewed important international  
developments since our last meeting  
and had detailed discussions on areas  
of bilateral cooperation. It was re-  
cognised that bilateral contacts at  
various levels need to be maintained  
on a frequent and regular basis. In  
this context the Prime Minister pro-  
posed the setting up of a Joint Com-  
mission to review and promote Indo-  
Pakistan cooperation. This suggestion  
was welcomed by the Pakistani side.  
I am sure the House will agree that  
this is a positive development in Indo-  
Pakistan relations. The Prime Minis-  
ter also underlined India's peaceful  
intentions towards Pakistan by saying,  
at the special press interview given  
to Pakistani journalists, that pact or  
no pact, India will never attack  
Pakistan.

The Government of India has ex-  
pressed its appreciation for the deci-  
sion of the Pakistan Government to  
open two additional shrines, viz.  
Katas Raj in the Punjab and  
Hayat Pitafi in Sind to pil-  
grims from India. On its part,  
the Government of India has initiated  
several proposals aimed at facilitating  
travel between the two countries and  
increasing contacts in the cultural,  
economic, scientific, technical and  
communications fields. We hope that  
the Pakistan authorities would exa-  
mine these proposals and that forward  
movement in these areas will be possi-  
ble in the near future. I also raised  
the question of the missing Indian  
defence personnel who are reported  
to be in Pakistani jails for more than  
a decade. The Prime Minister herself  
mentioned this subject to Agha  
Shahi. We were told that there are no  
Indian defence personnel in Pakistani  
jails. However, the Pakistani side

agreed to make renewed attempts to search for such personnel.

Mr. Shahi's visit afforded the first opportunity to hold direct and in-depth discussions on the proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force between India and Pakistan. The House will recall that had made a statement on this subject on November 25, 1981 in which I had explained at length the history of the proposal and Government of India's approach to it.

In order to promote a dialogue on this subject, the Government of India took the initiative of presenting an *aide memoire* to the Government of Pakistan on December 24, 1981 outlining some of the elements which could be incorporated in the substance of such an agreement. This was followed by an *aide memoire* which the Ambassador of Pakistan handed over to me on January 12, 1982, containing Pakistan's ideas on the subject.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform the House that after the discussions between the two sides, we are now in a position to undertake specific consideration of the elements which could constitute the substance of a no-war pact or an agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force. It has been agreed that the officials of the two governments should hold further discussions at an early date. A delegation led by the Foreign Secretary is expected to go to Pakistan in the first week of March for this purpose.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): With a draft, I hope. He did not thank the Janata Government for the Indo-Pakistan relationship improvement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Balanandan.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Have you changed the order of the calling attention?

MR. SPEAKER: As a special case, I allowed that statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You obliged him!

MR. SPEAKER: With your permission.

12.26 hrs.

## CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

### REPORTED WIDESPREAD COMMUNAL VIOLENCE IN PUNE AND SHOLAPUR

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukhundapuram): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

'The reported widespread communal violence in Pune and Sholapur in Maharashtra since 14th February, 1982.'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): Sir, according to information received from Government of Maharashtra Vishwa Hindu Parishad had organised a "Jana Jagran" fortnight from February 1 to 15, 1982. In this connection, meetings and processions were organised in different parts of the State. In Baramati on 13th February, 1982, a portrait of Shivaji was defiled, which led to communal tension and a mob pelted stones at a place of worship. The Police resorted to lathi-charge to disperse the crowd and also fired one round in the air. One person suspected of defiling the portrait was arrested in a substantive criminal case. A protest procession was also taken out which turned violent and damaged some shops and a place of worship. Some cases of arson were also reported. Prohibitory orders were promulgated throughout the dis-

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

tract of Pune (Rural) and 35 persons have been arrested for substantive offences.

In Pune City, on 14-2-82, as a part of Jana Jagran Fortnight, a large procession of Vishwa Hindu Parishad was taken out in the city. Some persons in the procession indulged in acts of violence, stoned shops and restaurants and a place of worship. The procession converted into a public meeting in the premises of a local college and disbursed thereafter. Elsewhere in the city, two Restaurants and a Petrol Pump were partially burnt by some anti-social elements. Police resorted to cane charge and used tear-gas to control the situation. Prohibitory orders were promulgated in the jurisdiction of Pune city also. As some stray incidents of stone pelting and arson were reported in Pune city on the next day also, dusk to dawn curfew was imposed. 192 persons were arrested and two persons were detained under National Security Act. As a precautionary measure, some anti-social elements were also rounded up on 14-2-1982. On 15-2-1982 violence erupted in Sholapur city also after the conclusion of a procession taken out by Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Some shops belonging to two communities were burnt. Police resorted to lathi charge, used tear-gas and opened fire to control the situation. Three persons were injured in the police firing. Dusk to dawn curfew was imposed. On 16-2-1982 some stray cases of stone-pelting were reported from Sholapur after 11.30 A.M. and curfew was reimposed in some areas from 3.00 P.M. to the morning of 17-2-1982. In this connection 436 persons have so far been arrested in Sholapur.

According to reports, situation in Baramati is peaceful.

On 17-2-1982 at Sholapur, a Constable fired 3 rounds in self-defence in which some persons received minor injuries and there were some stray cases of stone-pelting.

In Pune, a case of stabbing and some stray incidents of stone pelting were reported on 17-2-1982.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra presided over an all-Party Peace Committee Meeting in Pune to promote communal harmony. A meeting of the local Peace Committee was also convened at Sholapur on 18-2-1982. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned by the State Government for relief purposes.

The situation in Pune and Sholapur, though tense, is reported to be under control. State Government is taking all precautionary measures and is keeping a close watch on the situation.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Members not to say anything that may in any way unsettle the present situation which is fast returning to normal.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, I have carefully read and heard the statement made by the hon. Minister. As the hon. Minister said, the situation prevailing in Pune and other areas is very tense and we should be very cautious while debating this matter in the House. I agree with that. But the whole truth is not stated in the statement.

Off and on, at some places, or the other, some communal eruption takes place and a little disturbance connected with that also takes place. But what happened here? I must go into a little background. After the Jamshedpur report came and after the Tamil Nadu conversions' report came, a big hue and cry was raised in India that Hinduism was in danger. Therefore, in many parts of the country, the Hindu Parishad Sammelans were organised. In Delhi itself, the Virat Hindu Sammelan was organised. The Hindus were told that they were in



danger; Hinduism was in danger and, therefore, the Hindus should consolidate and the slogans were raised against Muslims saying, "Muslims should go to Pakistan" and "Hell with Pakistan".

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): It is not correct. He is just quoting from his own memory.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: They can deny. Many people from the ruling party also were associated with this Sammelen at Delhi. In Punjab, another conference was organised; the Congress (I) President also took part in that conference....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Where?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: In Punjab. For the last 14 days, in Pune, the Maharashtra Vishwa Hindu Parishad Sammelen was organised and they were organising processions, etc. They were also raising the slogans. There was really a tense situation created in Pune. On 14th evening, a procession was taken out through the eastern belt of Pune which is a congested area and where so many Muslims live. The people who were in the procession attacked three Muslim shops and also a shop of a Muslim MLA. In Pune, where this big Vishwa Hindu Parishad Sammelen was organised, not only Hindu chauvinists were associated with it but Shiv Sena also was associated with it.

I must say—all the facts may not always be liked by all. Some people belonging to the ruling party were also associated with the organising of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad Sammelen there. The Shiv Sena people were also associated with it. Shiv Sena is a parochial organisation. We know its history; we know what they have done. At times, the Congress Chief Ministers had something to do with Shiv Sena. I am not going into politics...

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI (Bombay North-East): In all elections

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt him.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI: As a south Indian, you should be interested in that.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Even while the situation was so tense, yet the police did not take any action. The procession was allowed to go through the eastern belt of Pune which is a predominantly Muslim area. The processionists pelted stones on the Muslim shops and three Muslim masjids. On the way what they did was something which everybody has to take special note of; that is, Maulana Azad Chowk is there on the road. There was a nameplate. That nameplate had been removed by these processionists and was thrown away. In this way, this organised procession could be a prelude to attack the Muslims living in that area and the Muslims were panicky. Some of the processionists went to the extent of throwing stones against the Police and then only the Police reacted. This is the whole story which I know.

I concede the fact that administrative machinery alone cannot stop it. But I have to say that the administrative machinery there was completely paralysed or rather, the administrative machinery sided those people who were taking out the procession. There is a need to infuse a sense of secularism in the minds of the people. Many people talk about secularism. But they do not practice secularism. The people must be made aware of the necessity to come to the rescue of the minorities whenever they are attacked in any area. They should not remain mere silent spectators. Besides, when a communal riot takes place in any area, the political party in power which will naturally be the bigger party than the other political parties, must come out openly in order to safeguard the interests of the minorities.

The political parties show lot of sympathy towards the minorities at the time of elections. But, when the



[Shri E. Balanandan]

minorities are being attacked and when their shops are being attacked and when their Masjids are being attacked, nobody would come forward and, to our bad luck, somebody from the ruling party is even supporting this trend.

I have a shrewd suspicion that that is what happened in Pune. Therefore, I am only asking the Minister.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I would, therefore, like to ask: Did the Police take appropriate and proper action in view of the fact that this information was known to the Government before hand that this anti-Muslim propaganda was there, in order to prevent this procession from being taken through the Eastern part of Pune?

Did the Government take any precautionary measures to see that the Muslims were not attacked and to see that the Muslim Masjids are protected?

I would like to have a reply from the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I entirely agree with the Hon. Member when he said that administrative action alone is not sufficient. There should be a sort of a public opinion created to see that these unfortunate incidents do not take place and, I may say that this Government is determined to take and, rather has been taking strong and effective measures to avoid communal tension.

I need hardly say that we are wedded to secularism. That is self-evident.

Our Prime Minister has been often declaring that the interests of the minorities shall always be protected

and they will continue to be protected at all times and I assure the Hon. Members that they need not entertain any kind of apprehension about Government not taking any action to protect the interests of the minorities.

Coming to the particular incident that took place in Pune city, I have to make it known to the Hon. Members that before the procession started, precautionary measures were taken by the State Government, according to their report and, in fact, some anti-social and goonda elements were arrested.

I am going to enquire from the Maharashtra Government whether in that particular area there was Muslim congestion and all these things and whether any permission was taken to take a procession along a particular route and, if so, in this case why this particular route was chosen, all this information and something more, in fact, all relevant information, I would get from the Maharashtra Government and I will get it verified.

I have even made an appeal. ...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): How do we know?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I may emphatically say that no Hon. Member of the ruling party is associated with such movements. I assert that Congressmen are wedded to secularism. We would never allow or encourage any communal atrocities to be perpetrated. We would never allow any communal organisation to be formed.

I once again appeal to the Hon. Members that now salutary steps have been taken by the Government of Maharashtra in these three cities of Pune, Baramati and Sholapur.

In Baramati, the situation is completely peaceful. No disturbance has been reported from Baramati.

The Government is keeping a close watch over the situation in the other two cities and I humbly submit to the Hon. House that neither the State Government nor the Central Government will tolerate any such things to happen.

The Government is very well aware of its special responsibility to protect places of worship which are meant for maintaining peace and sanctity and Government would never allow any miscreants or anti-social elements or communal elements to make an attack on such places of worship.

I assure the House that all steps would be taken by the Government to bring the guilty to book without fail.

SHRI AJIT BAG (Serampore): Sir, in his Statement, the Hon. Minister has said that his Party and his Government have made all-out efforts to protect the interests of minorities. The police and intelligence of the State have completely failed. I am rather surprised to know that the Central intelligence also sat tight doing nothing; there was a complete failure on the part of the Central intelligence. The Conference of Visva Hindu Parishad was going on for a fortnight and they were discussing that Hinduism was in danger and the steps they were going to take to check this. But they were not taken notice of by the ruling Party. Communal disturbances happen only in other parts of the country; in West Bengal, where the democratic movement is strong, the movement for secularism is very strong, communal disturbances do not happen; in other parts of India like U.P. and Bihar, they happen. The Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which speaks so much about secularism, has failed to check attacks on minorities. When Acharya Vinobha Bhave launched the movement against cow slaughter, he was on fast and Mrs. Indira Gandhi was right there in the Ashram, as a result of which there was an anti-cow slaughter movement in West Bengal. In Calcutta..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is about Pune and Sholapur in Maharashtra.

SHRI AJIT BAG: I am on secularism. This is related to that. Our Party-men and left Front volunteers were out in the streets, when there were movements by the so-called Hindu chauvinists to ban slaughter of cow, to safeguard the interests of the Muslim minorities; our volunteers propagated why the Muslims should be deprived of their diet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Send some of those volunteers from West Bengal to these places also. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJIT BAG: In Pune and Sholapur our volunteers were out in the streets to safeguard the interest of the minorities, even though we were a very small force there. The ruling party men were associated with this movement. There was one peace meeting, as reported by the *Free Press journal*, convened by the Chief Minister of the State and the Janata M.L.A. Shri Bhai Viddha, ridiculed the Chief Minister for his association with the Marata Maha Sangh led by Shri Annasaheb Patil. In that meeting there was a slogan raised, 'Annasaheb zindabad'. This proves that the ruling party is associated with this movement. The whole administration is not aware of the situation! One Police constable in Baramati was suspended; he was in collusion with the movement and he spread the rumour that there was another morcha and that led to closing down of shops by the minorities.

MR. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI AJIT BAG: With this I put the question. What is the Intelligence Wing of the Government doing? Why has the Central Intelligence Wing failed as also the State Intelligence? Why did not the ruling Party call upon its workers to come out in defence of the minority? I also want to know from

(Shri Ajit Bag)

the Minister what has actually been done with that constable who spread the rumour that caused fear among the minority communities?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If the hon. Member wants to take credit that there are no communal incidents in his own State. I am not going to grudge it... (*Interruptions*) But so far as these three cities are concerned, I have already stated the actual position and also the steps that have been taken.

The Vishwa Hindu Parishad were observing a Jana-Jagriti fortnight from February 1 to 15. As we got the information from the Government of Maharashtra, all precautions have been taken. Even in Pune city before the procession started, the Government have taken some persons into custody, and they have been taking all these precautionary measures. There was no hesitancy or complacency on the part of the Government of Maharashtra, to take all possible steps to protect the interests of the minorities.

Again he mentioned about the Peace Committee, that was convened in Pune and he said about some Janata MLA. I could not follow, Sir, Janata MLA is not a Congress (I) MLA. Janata MLA is somebody for whom we cannot be held responsible.... (*Interruptions*) I would also say that from the ruling Party, our workers, wherever there is such sort of tension and disturbance, do go there and try to pacify the people. And, as I said, our Chief Minister has immediately convened an all-Party meeting and they have started consultations with all those people and we wanted to restore normalcy and see that such communal incidents do not take place.

Once again I reiterate. It is the sacred duty of the Government of India and we are bound by it—to safeguard the interests of the minorities and establish and promote whatever steps we have to take to promote se-

cularism in this country. In this respect our Government is second to none and I once again reiterate that our Congress workers will never indulge in any such sort of communal activities.

AN HON. MEMBER: He said something about Janata MLA.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I could not follow.

SHRI AJIT BAG: I only pointed out the comment about the CM's association with the leader of the Maratha Mahasangh.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: He is a Congress MLA.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, let there be no misunderstanding. He referred to a Janata MLA. But even Congressmen in Pune have appreciated the work of the Janata leader, Shri S. M. Joshi, who at the risk of his life went round Sholapur and Pune and pacified the people, both Hindus and Muslims and other minorities.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Shri Joshi as well as our former Minister, Shri Mohan Dharwadkar were also there. I do not cast aspersions on these people. It is the collective responsibility and duty to co-operate with the Government and give all co-operation to the Government to avoid such unfortunate incidents in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Suseela Gopalan.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, one thing I forgot to mention. About that constable, action has been taken and he has been arrested.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Alleppey): Sir, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad was meeting for 14 days in that city and during that time they were propagating and slogans were shouted in the meeting against the Muslim...

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): No, no.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: That is our understanding.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: It is wrong.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: We also ascertained the facts. There they have said that Muslims should go back to Pakistan and all that. Even after the provocative slogans, the procession was allowed to proceed. What does the Government do to protect the minorities there? Even the procession was allowed and on the way they attacked shops of minorities; the police acts only when they are attacked. Places of worship were also attacked by these people. The police keep quite. Only when they are attacked, they retaliate by resorting to shooting. Slogan shouting against minorities is a provocative thing. If such things are allowed to continue the same thing may happen throughout the country. You have the necessary machinery. Why don't you get all the details by using this machinery—the machinery that you are using vehemently against the political parties. For the last so many months, in these meetings, the Hindu chauvinists this kind of a propaganda was there. What is the Government doing in those cases? You have the machinery. In spite of that how is it that no proper steps were taken? From the report we find that a policeman was arrested because he was instigating the trouble. This is not the first time that such complaints are coming against the police. There were complaints regarding their activities; when they were sent during communal disturbances, for example, in Muradabad, U.P. they were very much attacked for their such a partisan attitude. No proper protection is given to the people by the police personnel. Are you prepared to go into those things. Are you prepared to send police forces from outside to protect the interests of the minorities? I feel that a Parliamentary

Committee from here can also go there to understand their problems. They can meet the people for restoring calm there. This is very essential. I think adequate steps were not taken by Government. From the press reports that we are getting, what we understand is that proper steps were not taken by the Government of Maharashtra against these things. Now they have come out with a statement that they have banned the processions all over the State after this incident in Pune and Sholapur. Why, even after the Pune incident ban, procession after procession was allowed to continue. Congress (I) people participated in all these things. One Mr. Vasat Varate, a Congress (I) man had participated in a conference. And so many other leaders are also participating in many such meetings. Are you prepared to go into these things and announce that you have no connections with these leaders? Otherwise don't talk about secularism. It is these people who are creating the communal crisis in the country. Talking about secularism is easy but the practice is very difficult. So, we appeal to the Government even at this juncture to do something to save the situation. Even now in Meerut and in other parts of the country communal tension is there. *Patita Pawan* is also working on the same lines. Chief Minister has stated that some of these organisations are getting money from abroad. How to curb their activities. I think the Government should come forward to deal with these people very strongly. Unless you do that how can you contain their activities? You can of course, rely on the support of all democratic leftist forces of this country also. For that proper response should come from the Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, the hon. Member has given so many good suggestions and these will be examined with the respect that they command?

AN HON. MEMBER: Why with the respect that they command?



SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I stand corrected. These will be examined with the consideration that they deserve. The very fact that the Maharashtra Government has arrested a constable goes to show that whomsoever he may be, he will not be spared if he indulges in such activities.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: To arrest a constable is not a big thing!

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, she has quoted some incidents about the bias of Police force. Sir, from wherever we get such complaints we naturally contact the concerned State Government because to maintain law and order is their primary duty and whenever they require our help we certainly put at their disposal the required force. The primary duty of maintaining law and order lies with the State and we cannot automatically and *suo moto* send force. Whenever it is required we do certainly send.

So, Sir, all these points which have been raised by the hon. Member will be conveyed to the Government of Maharashtra and her suggestions are well taken.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Sir, we cannot treat such kind of happenings as local issues. When such kind of incidents take place in one part of the country we usually find and very well know that there is chain reaction. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, this incident started only after the Vishwa Hindu Parishad procession was taken out. Instigation came from that side.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: From which side?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: We all know that. The victims are from the minority community. There is an organisation called 'Patit Pawan'. It is an organisation backed by RSS. This is my knowledge. They are also involved in this incident. They had collected a good amount of money for

organising the procession and for instigation of this also. They are also barring the minority community—the Muslim community—from saying their prayers in the mosque. They have even threatened that they will gherao the mosque. This thing is also going on there. I do not know what role the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Antulay, is playing. I understand he is playing on both sides and instigating both sides. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, how does Mr. Antulay's name come in? We should not cast any aspersions on a man who is not present.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Has Mr. Antulay's name become so sacrosanct? He is not 'patit pawan'.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Sir, the Minister claims that Government is doing everything to protect the interests of the minority community—their wealth, their life and all that. Very good; I appreciate that. He also claimed that his party-men are doing everything to protect that minority communities. But, in this House itself, some time back, our Home Minister himself and some Members from the ruling party themselves have admitted that their party people also participated in these communal riots. If I am correct in remembering, it was in Moradabad. The Home Minister admitted that their party people are also responsible and they have participated in these incidents. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: They are also participating in the Vishva Hindu Parishad.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: In Maharashtra, Shiv Sena is instigating such kinds of incidents. The ruling party is hand-in-glove with Shiv Sena in Maharashtra. The whole world knows that. Not only India but the entire world knows that. What was the role of the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra is also



very well known. Sir, some years back, in my State, in Tellicherry some communal clashes took place. Houses were burnt. Shops were looted. Muslim community was attacked. My party people volunteered and came forward to safeguard the minority communities. One of our prominent activists was murdered by the people only because he came forward to protect the minority community. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Are we discussing Kerala or Maharashtra? (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Admiration or appreciation should come from another party man for your party; you should not say about your own party.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: The then Home Minister was the present Chief Minister of Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What has it got to do with the Calling Attention? Order please. You will have ample opportunity.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Sir, the then Home Minister is the present Chief Minister of the Illegitimate Minority Government of Kerala (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Vidaythil Commission was appointed. In that Commission's Report, the Commission has pointed out that only the Marxist Party came forward to protect the interest of the minorities in Kerala.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are you referring to the Tellicherry Commission?

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Yes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No. That is not the Report.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: That is the Report.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: All right; let it be placed on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBAIAH): Sir, again he is talking about Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please put a question. It is time now.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Such kinds of incidents have been there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are now in Parliament; you are not an MLA in Kerala.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: The Chief Minister is reported to have stated this. It has come in the Times of India. The report says that the Chief Minister who visited the sensitive areas of Pune announced that his Government would mobilise the entire Government machinery to find out the organisation behind these communal incidents. But when he was attending a meeting of all-party people, certain incidents again came about. Some people have been claiming that this is a Rashtra of Hindus; they are the people who instigated such communal incidents. In my State lakhs of people have gone to the Middle East Countries. And they are bringing crores worth of valuable foreign exchange for our country. If those countries decide to send them back to our country in the name of religion, then what would have been our reaction? There are lakhs and lakhs of people who have gone from our country to Malaysia, Burma, Sri Lanka and other countries. The Hindus are living in those countries. If these countries take the same attitude towards our people, what will happen to them? What are you going to do with those people who propagate this kind of communal feelings and excitement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should put your question now. You have given sufficient background.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Now, I want to know whether the Government is sincere in controlling this kind of incidents. We can do that irrespective of party differences. Those who are interested in maintaining communal harmony must come forward and join hands in campaigning throughout the country against this kind of bheinous crime. At one time or another and in one place or another, this kind of incidents takes place. It is not enough to do something when some incidents of such a kind takes place in our country but at other times also we have to campaign against this feeling of enmity because that kind of feeling may be prevailing in other countries also. We have to campaign against such feelings consistently.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, perhaps the hon. Member knows very little about these three places. So, he travels to Kerala. But since he has not said anything relevant to the point. I do not want to follow his foot-steps. So far as this communal harmony and the Government steps are concerned, the guidelines have been issued from time to time to the various State Governments to see that those communal disturbances do not take place. Whatever steps have to be taken should be taken and soon after our Prime Minister revived the National Integration Council, various sub-committees have been formed for the communal harmony and all possible steps are taken. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should cut across all the political parties whatever their ideologies and every party should lend its support to maintain communal harmony in this country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, I am the only speaker from Maharashtra. Sir, on the 29th of January one of our party General Secretaries Mr. Syed Shahabuddin, received a letter from Poona and it reads like this:

"I take this opportunity to inform you about the tense situation in Poona. Since last one week the 'Patit Pavan' a militant organisation is insisting a ban on Azan. Two days back a group of 200 boys come to a Muslim area where a scuffle between two groups took place, they instigated the residents of the area....."

The concluding para was like this.

"I am writing this to you for your information and advise because as things are, perhaps it may take a violent turn."

Then what Mr. Syed Shahabuddin did was that he wrote a letter to Mr. Zail Singh on 5th February, 1982. It reads like this:

"My dear Home Minister,

In Poona, a RSS front has launched an agitation against the recital of AZAN (call to Namaz) and to hold protest demonstration before all mosques in the town.

This can easily lead to communal disturbances. Nor has a private group any right to curtail freedom of religion guaranteed by the Constitution.

This is a very serious matter. I would request you to take into custody the leaders of this organisation and the supporters.

I also hope that you and the Chief Minister of Maharashtra shall publicly condemn such incident."

This is written on 5th February which is much before the incident. Then Mr. Zail Singh sent a letter to him written in English. On 16th February Giani Zail Singh replies. He says:

"Dear Shri Shahabuddin, received your letter of 5th February, 1982 drawing my attention to the agitation launched by the RSS Front

organisation called Patit-pawan being against the recital of AZAN. I am getting the matter examined."

Sir, that was in reply to Shahabuddin's letter of 5th February, dated 16th February. So, there was adequate knowledge that things were getting bad in Poona and yet the Government did nothing.

I would like to say there have been five thousand communal riots since the partition of India and if you examine that, you will find a certain pattern. And the pattern is that in any riot a group of persons, who operate from a common centre, manufacture and spread rumours, finance specific action and provide the whole operation with the philosophical justification. Now if such groups exist of whichever community, then the riot is a small incident. Portrait of Shivaji defiled or something else or some hair of the Prophet is missing, something just spreads because of the existence of this organisation.

The question is what has the Government done about this? Five thousand communal riots! I am not going to take any pleasure that there were fewer communal riots in Janata rule than they are now. In fact, last year it was a record. You broke all the records. But I am not taking pleasure in that.

So, the question is what is the Government's analysis in all this? Let us take Moradabad because it relates to this. After Moradabad, Giani Zail Singh, the Home Minister of India and former Chief Minister of Punjab, said on 27th of August, 1980:

"Government knows who and what were behind these violent incidents."

On 23rd September, 1980 at Rao Tula Ram's 115th martyrdom func-

tion in presence of the Vice President of India, Mr. Hidayatullah, he said:

"Government have ascertained that there was a hidden hand of certain foreign powers in the recent communal disturbance."

So he has progressed from that.

Then the Prime Minister in Calcutta on the 27th September four days after Giani Zail Singh's statement, said:

"Bharatiya Janata Party and the RSS are responsible because they are behind the rumours and lies."

So, I am not contesting what the PM was saying, nor am I supporting. I will not vouch for Bharatiya Janata Party's capability to spread rumours and lies. That is for them to do so. But Giani Zail Singh on the 1st of October, who said foreign hand first, after Mrs. Gandhi's statement, says, yes Bharatiya Janata Party and the RSS are responsible because Mrs. Gandhi so feels and Mrs. Gandhi never wrongly blames anyone. This is Giani Zail Singh's analysis.

So, I want him to clarify what is this riot about. Is there a pattern? Has he come to any conclusion? Patit-pawan Sangathan, what is it? What is its background? What is Vishwa Hind Parishad? What are all the various organisations that are there? There must be Muslim organisations there. There must be some background. This is a very important thing and I would like him to take the House into confidence so that we can do something about this as public-men.

The sinister element in all these riots is the black-out of reason that takes place, which is built up on a history of mistrust. So, in the last 34 years there has been a systematic campaign amongst the communities of various types. I would not say, Sir, that I am not communal or X is not

(Dr. Subramaniam Swamy)

communal. I know the communalism is an under-current in everybody. I know that in my own family there will be people who may be communal. I don't know what can we do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you are not communal.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well Sir, thank you for the certificate. But you must remember I am a Brahmin and you don't like Brahmins.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you a Brahmin?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well I was born in a Brahmin family.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I protest against that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You protest against that? Some people told me that you don't like me for that. Any way.

In my travels around the country. I have found while talking to Hindus in confidence that there are certain myths about Muslims that have been built in this country. These myths have to be destroyed, otherwise you are not going to get Hindu-Muslim amity. These myths are: (i) Muslims are itching for Pakistan. They want to create another Pakistan. This I have heard Hindus say here and there. This is absolutely false. In fact Muslims who are in India are the ones who did not want Pakistan. That is one of the tragic facts of Indian history, Muslims who are living presently in what is called India, are the people who did not want partition. This is a propaganda which has to be countered. There is no countering from Government. Another thing I have heard is that everywhere people say that Muslims have more than one wife; so they are more dangerous. I looked at the statistics. I found surprisingly that the percentage of Hindus having more than one wife is much larger

than the percentage of Muslims having more than one wife. (Interruptions) Among Hindu gods, Ramachandra did not. Dasaratha did. Ramachandra did not have. You know the difference: one is Purushottama, and the other is not. (Interruptions) I have one wife.

SHRI P. V. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What about Lord Subramanya, i.e. 'Murugan'?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes; Lord Subramanya in South India; not in North India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ramachandra Prabhu did not marry for even 14 years. You must add that also. His wife went to Sri Lanka but he did not marry.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is right; he was so loyal that even after she went away. (Interruptions) I will not go into this question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am an authority on Ramayana.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, can I bring you back from 8,000 B.C. to to-day? According to the latest Census figures, the man-woman ratio amongst Muslims is smaller, i.e. the number of women per thousand men amongst the Muslim community is less than for Hindu community. This is what the latest Census figures show. Now you tell me: how is it possible for a Muslim to marry more than one, unless he is denying some other Muslim any marriage at all? So, this is a canard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This is only a permissible clause.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, Sir; he must know more about these things than I do.

So, this is a myth which is being spread in the country. This has to be countered. If you allow for the poverty line—because the average per



capita income for the Muslim is less than the average per capita income of Hindus—the rate of growth of Muslim population is not faster than that of Hindus. This is another myth that has gone round the country.

Another thing used in propaganda, I find, is that Arabs are financing with lots of money for modernizing the mosques. It is probably true that some money comes from abroad with their permission; but the interesting fact is that there is no religion in India which does not get money for its temples or churches from abroad. We have taken a uniform stand. Do you think that the temple being built in Mathura, of Hindus, is not receiving money from the Hare Rama Hare Krishna people who are located in New York? Of course, they are. The question is why should the Muslim community be made to feel that somehow they are disloyal because the Arabs are sending money? And we do not know in what way it is illegal, because under the laws it is permitted. I would like the Home Minister to clarify that position.

Finally, the worst thing that has happened is the canard spread about the Meenakshi Puram incident, for which Giani Zail Singh is partly responsible—for he talked about the foreign hand, as if we Indians are incompetent to do anything. In fact, Prof. Madhu Dandavate once told me probably Giani Zail Singh feels that our fast rate of population growth is also due to foreign hand, and not due to our own abilities, because we are incompetent to increase our population. Foreign support is necessary. So, the question is that in Meenakshi Puram, it was entirely due to the atrocities committed on the younger Harijans who have got a lower tolerance limit than the older parental generation; and they could not bear it. So, they transferred; but the propaganda unleashed in the country is that a huge amount of foreign money is coming, and they are doing the conversion. So, this is generating heat. There is nothing to counter it, from their side. In fact, Giani Ji went to Madras and said

one thing; and when he came back to Delhi, he contradicted it. But the damage was already done.

So, I would say that it is necessary for Government to spell out the steps. There are nefarious organizations which have come up. I do not know their background. In Tamil Nadu, the Hindu Aikya Munnani is there—Sir, you know about it. They brought out posters against the Muslim League MLA of that area saying: "Watch out; you were elected with Hindu votes. If you don't watch out, you will lose your seat." "There have also been posters in Madurai saying: 'Hindus, don't buy from Muslim shops.' Buy only from Hindus. What has the Government done about it? I know that M.G.R. is sleeping most of the time. What is the Central Government doing? Whose is this responsibility? Similarly, I want to know a little more about the background of the organisation which has come up in Pune. I asked about it from a large number of people. They did not have any answer. The question is about the socio-economic order as the Home Minister has been repeatedly telling us. I can tell you that in every communal riot you get advance information at least one week in advance. When you got advance information here, what were you doing? Why did you not do anything about it? Were you sleeping?

The Chief Minister is coming to Delhi and going back from Delhi to Bombay. He has no time for all this. Therefore, there is a failure of the Government. If the communal riots cannot be stopped, it is better Shri Zail Singh should resign and go and create more headache for Sardar Darbara Singh there then sit here. because he must stop the communal riots. This is your job. You can do it provided you act on the information that is made available to you. They say. "We acted" But there is a letter of Shri Shahabuddin. They have not acted on it. So, it is the failure of the Government and this



Government stands condemned in the eyes of the public because of this.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Even before that, my colleague, Shri Banatwalla had written to the Chief Minister on the 2nd February, 1982 about the same thing. It means that the Government had knowledge about the tension over there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Before the Home Minister replies, I would like to make certain clarifications about Patit Pavan Sanghatan. I had taken action on 26-1-82 at Pune on their activities. Their activities were controlled due to prompt police action. 53 anti-social elements had been rounded up, 4 people had been taken under custody under the National Security Act, one person belonging to BJP and one person belonging to Shiv Sena were also taken under custody under the National Security Act.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What information did he have about Patit Pavan Sanghatan? Do you have any intelligence bureau?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा० सुब्रह्ण्यम स्वामी डा० भी हैं और स्वामी भी हैं। उनका जो कहना है, जो उन्होंने ही कहा शकोसुबहा दूर करने के लिये उस में उन्होंने बहुत अचड़ा भाषण भी दिया और इंफार्मेशन भी दी है। जो रेलीवेंट थी वह भी इंफार्मेशन दी है और जो इर्रेलिवेंट थी वह भी इंफार्मेशन दी है। यह बात इन की बिल्कुल दुरुस्त है कि ये जो झगड़े होते हैं जो झगड़े करवाने वाले एलीमेंट्स हैं, सरकार क्यों नहीं उन को कर्ब करतीं और सरकार उसकी जानकारी क्यों नहीं लेती, यह कहना इन का दुरुस्त है क्योंकि हम ने कोई बात छिपा कर नहीं रखी। हम ने कहा कि हम जानते हैं तो आप भी जानते

हैं कि कौन झगड़े करवाता है। तो वह झगड़ा करवाने वाली शक्तियां कानून के तहत गिरफ्तार हो सकें, उन को सजा दी जा सके, उसमें वह अपना हाथ क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं? वे चुपके चुपके प्रचार करती हैं। तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की पोलिटिकल पार्टियों में भी ऐसे लोग छिपे रहते हैं जो दंगे करवाते हैं और दंगे करवाने वाले उस दंगे में शामिल नहीं होते। उनका कोई आदमी मरता नहीं। मारने वाले और होते हैं। कुछ आप इस बात में मुझसे ऐग्री करेंगे कि फिरके वाराणा जजबात जो हैं, जैसे आप ने कहा कि अंडर-करेंट चलता रहता है कम्यूनलिज्म अगर अंडर-करेंट आप मानते हैं तो फिर इस लूज डेमोक्रेसी में....

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोई टाइट डेमोक्रेसी होती है क्या ?

श्री जैल सिंह : जी हां, टाइट डेमोक्रेसी सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज में है और कैपिटलिस्ट डेमोक्रेसी कैपिटलिस्ट मूलकों में है। यह जो हमारी डेमोक्रेसी है यह खुली है। खुली का क्या अर्थ करेंगे, इसके मायने क्या हैं—लूज कहेंगे या नहीं—यह तो वाजपेयी जी बता सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : खुली कहिए, लूज मत कहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ओपेन।

श्री जैल सिंह : That is why I can say open democracy

श्री इब्राहिम सुलेमान सेट : लूज डिमोक्रेसी में क्या लोगों को मरने और मारने दिया जायेगा ?

श्री जैल सिंह : अखबारों में ऐसे आर्टिकल्स आते हैं जिनसे बिल्कुल जाहिर होता है कि वह नफरत पैदा कर रहे हैं।

किस ढंग से वह नफरत पैदा करते हैं, यह भी आप जानते हैं। लेकिन जब हम ला मिनिस्ट्री से पूछते हैं कि हम इस पर ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं तो वे कहते हैं कि नहीं, बोलने और लिखने की तो पूरी आजादी हमारे देश में है। अब वे जो चाहें लिखें, जो चाहे कहें, उन पर हम कोई ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं। वे नफरत पैदा करने वाले लोग इस ढंग से लिखते हैं कि वे कानून की जद में नहीं आते हैं।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : वह नफरत पैदा करने वाले देसी हैं या विदेशी ?

श्री जल सिंह : आपने बताया है “हिडेन हैण्ड”। मैंने नोट कर लिया है। उसमें जाहिरा तौर पर तो हमारे देश के लोग होते हैं लेकिन उनके पीछे छिपे हुए लोग होते हैं जिनको इस बात की खुशी होती है कि किसी मुल्क में दंगा-फसाद हो। यह नहीं कि वे मुल्क को मारना चाहते हैं, वे मुल्क को दबा कर रखना चाहते हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि मुल्क कमजोर हो, मुल्क का डेवलपमेंट न हो और न मुल्क में इत्तहाद हो। वे न तो हमारे ऊपर हमला करते हैं और न हमला करना चाहते हैं और न ही आज की दुनिया में एलान करके किसी मुल्क पर हमला किया जाता है। दूसरी जगह पर अगर दखल दिया जाता है तो उसको मेरे से ज्यादा आप जानते हैं क्योंकि आपने चाइना की सैर की है। ... (वः ध्यान)। मैंने इसलिये कहा कि जो मुल्क क्लोज्ड हैं वह आम तौर पर या तो लोगों को आने नहीं देते हैं और अगर कोई आ जाए तो उसको हर चीज देखने नहीं देते हैं। अगर कुछ दिखाते भी हैं तो वह दिखाते हैं जोकि नहीं दिखाना चाहिए।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : डांगे साहब को भी नहीं आने दिया सोवियत रूस ने।

श्री जल सिंह : प्रो० दण्डवते जी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि रूस और चीन के सिस्टम आफ गवर्नमेंट में क्या फर्क है, क्या फर्क नहीं है। वे कैसे चलते हैं और कैसे नहीं चलते हैं।

आपको याद होगा जब यहां पर एसेशियल सर्विसेज बिल आया था तब जितनी मेरी जानकारी थी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मुताल्लिक, वह आपको बता दी थी लेकिन आपको तो ज्यादा नालेज होगी क्योंकि आप बहुत ज्यादा किताबों को पढ़ते हैं।

अब “हिडेन हैण्ड” की जो बात है सुब्रह्मण्यम जी, वह तो रही है और यह हमारे ही मुल्क में नहीं, दूसरे मुल्कों में भी है। और आजकल की दुनिया में तो कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों में भी ऐसा करते हैं। सिर्फ कैप्टिलिस्ट मुल्क ही ऐसा नहीं करते बल्कि आपने देख लिया, कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क ने कम्युनिस्ट मुल्क पर हमला भी किया है। आज की इस बदलती दुनिया में जब ऐसे सामान पैदा होते हैं तो उनका इलाज भी इसी तरीके से करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

उन्नीकृष्णन जी ने कहा कि मुसलमानों को ही गिरदाना जाता है कि वे बाहर से मदद लेते हैं, दूसरों को क्यों नहीं। आपने यह भी जिक्र किया कि मैंने मद्रास में कहा और यहां पर कंट्रा-डिक्शन कर दिया। आपकी वह बात ठीक है, मद्रास में मैंने कहा नहीं था लेकिन यहां पर आकर कंट्राडिक्शन जरूर किया है। इस तरह से आपकी बात 50 परसेन्ट सच है। मैंने मद्रास में जो कहा वह यह था कि मझ से जो लोग मिले उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि विदेशी माया इस काम में इस्तेमाल हुई है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आपसे कौन मिले थे ।

श्री जैल सिंह : कुछ तो मिले जनता पार्टी के ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप पहचान सकते हैं कि जनता पार्टी कौन होते हैं । हो ही नहीं सकते हैं ।

श्री जैल सिंह : स्वामी जी जब जानते हैं, तो इस ख्याल से नहीं जाते हैं कि हम एक पार्टी के मੈम्बर है और हम उस पार्टी के हैं । जब किसी एक पार्टी के पास राज आ जाए, तो उन मिनिस्ट्रों को यह समझना चाहिए कि हम सब के सांझी हैं, दोस्त हैं, सबसे मिलें, सबकी बात को सुनें । कांग्रेस-आई के मुझे मिले थे, जनता पार्टी के भी मिले थे, ज्यादातर जनता पार्टी के मिले । कुछ भारतीय जनता पार्टी के मिले, लोकदल के मिले, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के मिले और अपने-अपने प्वाइंट-आफ-व्यू की उन्होंने बात कही । मैंने प्रैस वालों से कह दिया, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि मैं इस पर यकीन रखता हूँ या मैंने देख लिया कि विदेशी-मनी शरारत के लिए आई और यह साबित हो जाए और हम एक्शन न लें, तो यह हमारी गलती होगी । आपको यह मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों छोटी-छोटी वालन्ट्री पार्टियाँ हैं, जो विदेशों से सहायता लेती हैं । उस विदेशी सहायता के प्रति अब तक जो कन्ट्रोल था, वह ढीला था । इसलिए अब एक ही आर्गेनाइजेशन के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर किया है, जो यह पता लगाएगा कि विदेशी-मनी कहाँ-कहाँ कैसे इस्तेमाल होती है और उस पर सरकार को निगरानी रखने के लिए क्या-क्या उपाय करने चाहिए ।

आप जानते हैं कि भारत में मजहब की बहुत जोरदार आवाज है । इस बात पर आप इत्तिफाक करेंगे । कि देश-पित्रा महात्मा गांधी हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे बड़ा इन्सान हुआ है । दुनिया में उसके रास्ते पर चल कर जंगे आजादी लड़ी गई और वह मुल्क आजाद हुआ, लेकिन फिर भी आज भगवान कृष्ण की, भगवान राम जी की, हजरत मोहम्मद साहब की, गुरूनानक देव की कोई तसस्वीर को फाड़ नहीं सकता है । उनका सोसायटी में इतना जोर है, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी की मूर्ति को कई बार तोड़ा गया और हमको पुलिस ले जाकर उसको बचाना पड़ा । महात्मा गांधी ने खुद इस बात को तस्लीम किया है और उन्होंने अपनी प्रार्थना में भागवत गीता, रामायण, कुरान और गुरू की वाणी, इन सब चीजों को रखा था । हिन्दुस्तान का जो सैक्युलरिज्म है, उसके मायने नास्तिक नहीं है । हिन्दुस्तान का सैक्युलरिज्म है—धर्म निरपेक्षता । धर्म के मामले में हम सबको छुट्टी देते हैं, लेकिन सरकार का रिलीजन से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है । सरकार सैक्युलर, इंडिया सैक्युलर और इस देश में उपदेश देने के लिए खुली छुट्टी है । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ब्राह्मण के घर में जन्म लिया और कहते हैं कि मैं ब्राह्मण नहीं हूँ, मेरे ख्याल में इस तरह से सारी ब्राह्मण जाति का अपमान करते हो । ब्राह्मण के घर में जन्म लिया है, तो इसमें बुराई क्या है । हम तो उन का आदर करते हैं ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : हमने यह नहीं पहना है ।

श्री जैल सिंह : यह बहुत से लोगों ने नहीं पहना है । यह तो किसी को भड़काने के लिए इन्सान के पास चालाकी और चुस्ती चाहिए । आप नहीं करते हैं, आप नहीं कर

सके, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। मेरा ख्याल था, स्वामी जी कुछ करते होंगे। जात और ईमान आप में खत्म हो गया मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। लेकिन यह नहीं कहना चाहिए, कि मैं ब्राह्मण नहीं हूँ। ब्राह्मण बहुत पूजनीय है, सतकार योग्य है। इस बात को छोड़िए, यह असंगत बात है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मैं सरदार बनने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री जैल सिंह : आप मानेंगे कि हिन्दुओं में, सिखों में, मुसलमानों में, क्रिश्चियन्ज में, ऐसे कुछ लोग हैं, जो सैक्युलरिज्म पर विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं, और ऐलानिया कहते हैं कि हम नहीं रखते हैं। अगर मौलाना की यह बात मान ली जाए, ये सब काफिर हैं, मुनकिर हैं, खुदा के घर में वही कबूल होगा, जो इस्लाम को कबूल करेगा। फिर जा कर आप के भाई पंडितों की बात मान लें जो यह कहते हैं कि सब नर्क में जाएंगे और हिन्दू धर्म ही श्रेष्ठ है और सारा संसार नर्क में जाएगा। अब अगर हम मौलानाओं की और पंडितों की बात मान लें, तो हमारे लिये कोई जगह ही नहीं रहती है। इन बातों से ऊपर उठना पड़ेगा, कुछ सोचना पड़ेगा और दलीलों के आधार पर सोचना पड़ेगा, तभी हम इस बारे में कुछ कर सकते हैं। जब मुरादाबाद के मामले में यहां पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई थी, तो मैं ने उस रोज कहा था कि यह किसी पार्टी का मसला नहीं है। यह तमाम हिन्दुस्तान का, हिन्दुस्तान की तमाम जनता का मसला है। यह एक नैशनल क्वेश्चन है कि फिरकादारी को किस तरह कर्ब किया जाए, किस तरह इस को खत्म किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इस बात पर इत्तिफाक करेंगे। आज हम देखते हैं कि शिवाजी के आगे, शिवाजी की मूर्ति के आगे, जिस को हम मनहूस समझते हैं, गंद रख दिया जाता

है। इसी तरह से दूसरी जगहों पर हुआ है, मेरठ में भी ऐसा ही हुआ था और शुरु में जब मुरादाबाद में दंगा शुरु हुआ, तब भी ऐसा ही हुआ था और इलाहाबाद में भी ऐसा ही हुआ। कहीं सुअर का मांस फैंका गया और कहीं गाय का मांस फैंका गया। ये मांस फैंकने वाले कौन हैं इनको आप भी जानते हैं :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : आप बताइए।

श्री जैल सिंह : हमें जितने मिल सकते हैं, हम पकड़ लेते हैं लेकिन कुछ छिप जाते हैं उन के लिए क्या करें। उस के लिए हमारे देश का कानून काफी नहीं है, इस को सख्त करना चाहिए। अगर आप इत्तिफाक करें, तो हम इस के लिए प्रोपोजल लाएंगे और इस को थोड़ा सख्त कर दें लेकिन उस को आप अपोज करेंगे, यह हम जानते हैं।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : वह तो हमारे पकड़ने के लिए होगा।

श्री जैल सिंह : एक इन्ट्रेस्टिंग बात इन्होंने बताई—मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं है, इन के पास रिपोर्ट होगी या पहले पहुंच गई होगी लेकिन अभी तक 1981 की रिपोर्ट इस तरह की नहीं है कि मुस्लिम स्त्रियां कितनी हैं और हिन्दू स्त्रियां कितनी हैं—कि स्त्री-जाति की गिनती मुसलमानों में कम है और बाकियों में ज्यादा है। इस बात को आप मानेंगे कि हिन्दू कोड बिल के अन्दर जो पर्सनल ला है, उस में क्रिश्चियन्स और मुस्लिम नहीं आते हैं। यह भी आप मानेंगे कि हिन्दुओं में एक आदमी एक से ज्यादा शादी नहीं कर सकता जबकि इस्लाम में एक आदमी चार औरतें भी रखे, तो वह बुरा नहीं माना जाता। उनको खुली छूट है लेकिन आप नहीं रख सकते।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** हिन्दुओं में भी रखते हैं।

**श्री जल सिंह :** चोरी से कोई 10 भी रख ले लेकिन कानूनन अगर कोई एक शादी के बाद दूसरी शादी करता है, तो वह पकड़ा जा सकता है।

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** मैं नहीं कर सकता।

**श्री जल सिंह :** आप न करें और इस से बचे रहें, नहीं तो जेल जा सकते हैं। कानून से आप जेल जा सकते हैं। आप कितने ही ब्यूटीफुल क्यों न हों, आप दूसरी शादी नहीं कर सकते।... (व्यवधान)...

मीनाक्षीपुरम का भी इन्होंने जिक्र किया। म समाप्त कर रहा हूँ लेकिन मीनाक्षीपुरम की बात यह है कि सन् 1940 से ले कर तमिलनाडू में कन्वर्जन की बात चली आती है। जब एक ही दफा जत्थेबन्द हो कर सैकड़ों आदमी एक मजहब को बदलते हैं, तो मैं यह नहीं मानता कि वे ऐसा किसी प्रेरणा से करेंगे। उस में किसी की कोई प्रेरणा नहीं होती है लेकिन एक बात आप के दिमाग में फंसी हुई है कि एट्रोसिटीज की वजह से वे मजहब बदलते हैं। यह गलत बात है। एट्रोसिटीज हिन्दुस्तान में इस से ज्यादा होती रही हैं। महाराजाओं ने इन को गुलाम बना कर रखा था लेकिन तब इन्होंने धर्म नहीं बदला। इसलिए इसके पीछे कोई और बात है। आप यह भी मानेंगे कि अगर एट्रोसिटीज की वजह से ऐसा होता है, तो यह क्या गारन्टी है कि गरीब आदमियों पर मुसलमान बनने के बाद कोई जोर-जबर्दस्ती नहीं होगी। मुसलमान गरीब आदमियों को दबाया जाता है। बात यह है कि क्या एक सोसाइटी में एक जोरावार एक कमजोर को हमेशा इस तरह से दबाए रखेगा? अब हम विश्वास

करते हैं और यह खुशी की बात है कि तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टियां इस मामले के हक में हैं कि कमजोरों को दबाए जाने वाली जो नीतियां हैं, उन को हम रोकें। ख्वाह वह जाति का अभिमान हो, ख्वाह वह दौलत का अभिमान हो, ख्वाह हुकूमत का अभिमान हो और ऐसे भी कई आदमी होते हैं, जो ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे होते हैं, वे गुस्से में कहते हैं कि हम तो चार वेदों के ज्ञाता हैं, हम बेवकूफों से बात क्यों करें? इन्सान को तरह तरह का अभिमान हो सकता है, हुस्न का भी हो सकता है। मैं आपको मश्विरा दूंगा कि इस मामले में आप सब को भी सहायक होना चाहिये। किसी ने बिल्कुल दुरुस्त कहा है:

हुस्नो ज़र व हुकूमत भी तो नशे हैं  
फिर मय के नशे में क्या खराबी है  
वत्न के रहनमाओ समझो ज़रा  
इन्सान तो हर वक्त शराबी है।

उसकी फितरत ऐसी है कि उसको अहंकार हो जाता है। जब भी कोई बात हो जाती है तो उस में अभिमान की भावना पैदा हो जाती है, हुकूमत मिल जाए तब भी अभिमान उसको हो जाता है। दौलत मिल जाए तो अभिमान हो जाता है। अहंकारी पुरुष कमजोरों को तंग करता है। यह भावना जो सोमाइटी में है इसको बदलना पड़ेगा। बड़े से बड़ा होने के बाद, हर किस्म की ताकत हासिल करने के बाद, इंसानियत को गिरा कर गरीबों को...

**डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :** पतित पावन कौन है? इसका गठन कब हुआ, यह कब बना?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Now that this matter has been raised, may I refer to a ruling given by Shri Ayyangar that when a specific mat-



ter is raised, the Minister is bound to give an answer in regard to the Calling Attention? He has not stated what is Patit Paban. He has only stated that one has been arrested. What is this organisation?

श्री जैल सिंह : राज्य मंत्री ने इसका जवाब आपको दे दिया है । जितनी जानकारी है वह दे दी है । आपकी तसल्ली नहीं हुई है ।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Do you have any information?

श्री जैल सिंह : मैं तो पतित पावन सिर्फ भगवान को समझता ।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : और उन्होंने ही मुसलमानों को मार दिया ।

13.36 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COLLISION OF DAKSHINA EXPRESS WITH AGRA-ITARSI GOODS TRAIN AT AGRA CANTT. RAILWAY STATION ON JANUARY 27, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) Sir, with deep anguish, I apprise the House of the serious train accident which took place on the Central Railway on 27th January, 1982. On that day, at about 04.12 hours, 21 Down Hyderabad New Delhi Dakshin Express while approaching Agra Cantt. station, collided head-on with Up Itarsi Special Goods near the marshalling cabin of Agra Cantt.

As a result of the collision, the engine of 21 Down Express alongwith 10 coaches next to it derailed. The coach next to the engine which was an SLR, i.e. Second class-cum-luggage and brake van suffered extensive damage; the next two coaches, positioned second and third from the en-

gine, capsized. The following seven coaches derailed. The rearmost 4 coaches, however, remained on the track. The engine of the goods train alongwith 5 wagons also derailed.

I regret to report that, in this accident, 64 persons were killed, 13 sustained grievous injuries and 13 simple injuries. In addition, 23 persons received trivial injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information about the accident, a medical van from Agra Cantt was rushed to the site and another medical van despatched from Tundla. The Railway Doctors available at Agra Cantt reached the site at 04.30 hours. Doctors from Military Hospital, District Hospital and Medical College Hospital also reached the site immediately thereafter.

On receipt of information my colleagues the Minister of State for Railways and the Deputy Minister for Railways and Parliamentary Affairs and myself rushed to Agra Cantt. Chairman, Railway Board, and Member mechanical were already on way to Agra enroute Jhansi. The General Manager and other senior officers of central Railway were also at Agra to join the inspection by the Chairman and Member Mechanical, Railway Board. Relief and rescue operations were carried out under the personal supervision of these officers. We also visited the injured in the hospitals to ensure that best possible medical aid was given to them. We are grateful to Army and Air Force authorities at Agra as also to the Civil and Police authorities and the local public who extended their fullest co-operation in the hour of need.

Ex-gratia relief was arranged to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured persons.

The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Central Circle, Bombay, who is an independent statutory authority fun-

at Agra on  
27-1-1982 (St.)

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

tioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation, has submitted the Preliminary report of inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to failure of the engine crew of the Dakshin Express.

We have initiated action to inculcate safety consciousness amongst railwaymen at all levels. We have held a meeting with the General Managers of Zonal railways for taking the message of safety home to each individual railway employee.

We are laying greatest stress on the maintenance of Railways' infrastructural assets in good order.

We have appointed two high-level teams consisting of officers of the Senior Administrative Grade from different disciplines. These teams will be meeting the cross section of field workers for immediate rectification of lacunae that may exist in any area. Senior Directors of the Railway Board have been specially assigned the task of monitoring the work of these teams.

Active involvement of the Federations of Railway employees has also been ensured by holding meetings with the cross-section of staff directly concerned with the safety of railway working.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, we have suggested that the Statement be taken into consideration under Rule 184 or 193, whichever is possible.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I have also given notice for having a discussion on this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sisodia has sought special permission. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee is absent. Therefore, he is allowed to introduce the Bill as a special case.

13.44 hrs.

#### INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

13.45 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till forty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

13.46 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part III, Section 2, dated 19-2-1982.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Government Business in this House during the week commencing 23rd February, 1982 will consist of:—

1. Presentation of the Railway Budget for 1982-83.

2. Consideration and passing of the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1982.

3. Discussion on the Presidents's Address.

4. At 5.00 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th February, 1982, presentation of the Central Budget for 1982-83.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap. He is not here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, when the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs makes a statement regarding Government business for the week commencing 23rd February, 1982, I would like to suggest the following items for inclusion in the business which he has already made:

(i) Violation of the Government of India Industrial Location Policy by the Maharashtra Government while Shri A. R. Antulay was the Chief Minister. (*Interruptions*).

It has been reported that in violation of the Government of India's Industrial Location Policy the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri A. R. Antulay had issued on 12th January, 1982 No-Objection Certificate to a soap factory having 90,000 square metres of land at Mankhurd in Bombay. Since the soap factory proposes to create a synthetic detergent plant on this land within the metropolitan limits of Bombay, the former Chief Minister's action in clearing the soap factory's application constituted a clear breach of the Government of India's Industrial Location Policy.

No motive is attributed. The Government should make a statement in this regard in the House.

(ii) Imposition of minority Governments in Kerala and Assam. In

Kerala, in spite of precarious balance between the Opposition and the Ruling Party, only through the casting vote of the Speaker, the Kerala Ministry has been sustained. Thus, besides foisting a minority Ministry on the State, there has been a denigration of the Speaker's office.

In Assam not only a minority Ministry has been imposed on the State but the legislative support to the Ministry had not been tested on the floor of the Legislature.

In the interest of democracy, both these issues must be discussed in the House. I may point out that in the vote-on-account in the Kerala Assembly, there are more than 100 amendments and the Speaker will have to vote 100 times. That is the position. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): The proposed business does not provide any place for the most important and urgent matter regarding the absorption and/or providing alternative employment of permanent nature to the thousands of temporary employees who were working for the census during the last two years all over India. Their services will be ending by the 28th of February, 1982. Thousands of such employees are worried about their uncertain future and at many a place they have demanded absorption and re-employment. If this matter is not considered early and no decision is taken thereupon by the Government, serious problems of unemployment, age bar, discontinuance of service etc., will arise. As such, this subject must find a place in the Business of the coming week.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में सम्मिलित करने के लिये निम्न विषय का उल्लेख करता हूँ :

मेरे संसदीय चुनाव क्षेत्र चायल एवं प्रधान मंत्री जी के जन्म नगर स्थित

[श्री आर० एन० राकेश]

पुसलि स्टेशन पूरामुफ्ती के थानाध्यक्ष ने एक 28 वर्षीय हरिजन युवक तथा 32 वर्षीय मुस्लिम व्यापारी का 8,000 रु० छीन लिया। रुपये को हजम करने की नीयत से थानाध्यक्ष पूरामुफ्ती ने इन दोनों व्यापारियों को फर्जी डकैती मुठभेड़ दिखाकर मार डाला। मृतकों के साथ एक तीस वर्षीय अन्य युवक भी था जो किसी तरह इस कांड से बचकर भाग निकलने में कामयाब हुआ जिसने कि इस घटना का भंडाफोड़ किया। इस घटना को ले कर पूरे जनपद के हरिजन एवं कमजोर वर्गों में घोर आक्रोश पैदा हुआ। गत 6 जनवरी को दसियों हजार हजिरन, अल्पसंख्यक और कमजोर वर्गों ने उपरोक्त थाने का शान्तिपूर्ण घेराव किया लेकिन उस शान्तिपूर्ण घेराव पर भी पुलिस ने भारी लाठी चार्ज किया। सैकड़ों लोगों को प्राण घातक चोटें पहुंचाई, उनके खिलाफ फर्जी मुकदमों कायम किये तथा इस घटना के एक घंटे बाद हरिजनों की लड़ाई में आगे रहने वाले कांग्रेस (आई) के ही एक 60 वर्षीय कार्यकर्ता अच्छेमियां जो एक पैर के लगड़े भी थे, को पुलिस घसीट कर थाने के अन्दर ले गयी जहां उक्त थानाध्यक्ष ने अच्छे मियां का 12 हजार रूपया नकद, घड़ी एवं अन्य सामान छीन लिया और उनके सर से पैर तक लाठियों द्वारा इतना भयंकर प्रहार किया कि उनके जिन्दा होते हुए भी थानाध्यक्ष उपरोक्त ने मृतक समझ लिया और मृतक समझकर ही उन्हें लाद कर पुलिस लाइन इलाहाबाद में ले जाया गया, जहां उन्हें जिन्दा किन्तु बेहोश पाया गया, उसी हालत में उक्त जुझारू कार्यकर्ता को स्वरूप रानी नेहरू हस्पताल इलाहाबाद में भर्ती करा दिया। जिन्दगी और मौत से संघर्ष करते गत 17 फरवरी, 82 लगभग 1.30 बजे दिन इस कार्यकर्ता की मृत्यु हो गयी जिससे

इलाहाबाद जनपद की स्थिति बड़ी ही विस्फोटक हो गयी है। लेकिन अभी तक उपरोक्त थानाध्यक्ष एवं अन्य पुलिस जनों के साथ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है। यह मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की घटना है। उपरोक्त थानाध्यक्ष ने इस प्रकार इस घटना के तहत एक हरिजन और दो मुस्लिम की हत्या की है। रूपया छीनकर डकैती का भी अपराध किया है। उसने इस अपराध के द्वारा साबित कर दिया है कि वह पुलिस भेष में डकैत और हत्यारा है। हजिरन एवं अल्प संख्यकों के अस्तित्व के लिये उनकी जिन्दगी और आबरू के लिए यह पुलिस अधिकारी एक भयंकर खतरा है।

अतः मैं चाहता हूं कि स्थिति और अधिक विस्फोटक होने के पूर्व ही उपरोक्त हरिजन और कमजोर वर्गों की हत्या करने वाले इन पुलिस जनों के विरुद्ध 396 एवं 307 ता० हि० के अन्तर्गत मुकदमा कायम करके अभियुक्त-जनों को अविलम्ब जेल भेजा जाये।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest the following items for inclusion in the business for the next week.

1. The strike of textile workers in Bombay has entered 36th day causing great damage to the production of cloth, an essential item, in the productivity year and loss to the tune of Rs. 136 to 200 crores according to mill-owners.

The R.M.M.S. the recognised union has lost recognition of the workers which is evident from the fact that in spite of the recognised union's appeal to the workers to resume their duty, they have continued to remain on strike.

The Government should direct the State Government to amend the

B.I.R.A. so as to give opportunity to workers to choose their union by secret ballot.

2. There have been reports from all parts of the country, in particular, from Maharashtra and Karnataka, of irregularities and corruption in the irregularities and corruption in the high time that the position was reviewed by the Union Government who determine the allocation of cement to States and lay down clear guidelines to obviate any scope for such malpractices creeping into the distribution of cement by State authorities. Since this is a matter of wide public importance, there should be a discussion on the subject in the House and an assurance to institute an inquiry into the cases of corruption brought out by different public bodies as in the case of Karnataka Public Accounts Committee findings.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की विषय सूची में निम्नलिखित विषयों का समावेश किया जाये :—

(1) देश के विभिन्न भागों, विशेष-तः उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकुओं का सफाया करने की आड़ में निर्दोष और निरीह नागरिकों की हत्या करने का जो क्रम चल रहा है, वह गहरी चिन्ता का विषय है। अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकुओं और पुलिस की कथित मुठभेड़ों में 5,000 के करीब आदमी मारे जा चुके हैं। आश्चर्य यह है कि इन मुठभेड़ों में मरने वाले पुलिस जनों की संख्या नगण्य है। कथित डाकुओं से मिले हथियारों का भी विवरण प्राप्त नहीं है। डाकू समस्या का उन्मूलन आवश्यक है, किन्तु फर्जी मुठभेड़ें दिखाकर निर्दोष लोगों को मारना कानून तथा व्यवस्था की जड़ें हिलाकर रख देगा।

गृह मंत्री इन मुठभेड़ों के सम्बन्ध में एक ब्यान दें और उस पर सदन को विचार का मौका दिया जाये।

(2) देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों तथा जनजातियों के सदस्यों पर होने वाले अत्याचार बढ़ रहे हैं। अभी सादूपुर का हत्याकांड ताजा ही था कि मध्य प्रदेश के बेसतरा में 14 सतनामी हरिजनों का कत्लेआम कर दिया गया। यदि पुलिस समय पर कार्रवाई करती तो यह कांड रोका जा सकता था। हैदराबाद में हिजरनों के जुलूस पर अकारण लाठी-चार्ज किया गया। करीमनगर में नगर म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के चुनाव में जनरल सीट से लड़ने वाले एक हरिजन को अमानुषिक अत्याचार का शिकार बनाया गया और उसकी पत्नी तथा बच्चों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। केरल के त्रिचूर जिले के पन्नायूर नामक स्थान पर हरिजनों को उत्पीड़न का निशाना बनाया गया।

संक्षेप में, सारे देश में परिगणित जाति तथा जनजाति के सदस्य हिंसा, हत्या बलात्कार और आगजनी का लक्ष्य बनाये जा रहे हैं, इस विषय पर पृथक चर्चा आवश्यक है।

15.00 hrs.

श्री धनिकलाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन दो साल से भी अधिक समय पहले 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है। लेकिन दुख है कि उक्त प्रतिवेदन को आज तक सदन के पटल पर न तो रखा गया है और न उस पर चर्चा ही हुई है। एक ओर तो इस प्रकार के आयोग के गठन पर लाखों रूपया खर्च किया जाता है और दूसरी ओर उसके प्रतिवेदन को गृह मंत्रालय की अल्मारी में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, जहां वह दीमकों का शिकार होता है। इसका क्या औचित्य है?

पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को आशा भरी आंखें मंडल आयोग पर उसके गठन



### [धनिक लाल मंडल]

के समय से ही लगी रही हैं और वे सरकार की इस उपेक्षा-नीति से बेकरार और बेदार हो रहे हैं। अपनी इसी बेकरारी और बेदारी का इजहार करने के लिए वे लोग 18 फरवरी को वोट क्लब के मैदान में हजारों की संख्या में इकट्ठा हुए थे और उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति जी को स्मरण-पत्र दिए थे।

इस प्रतिवेदन को सभा पटल पर रखने तथा चर्चा उठाने में अब किसी प्रकार का विलम्ब संविधान-विरोधी होगा। संविधान की धारा 340, जिसके तहत इस आयोग का गठन किया गया है, और धारा 340(3) जो इसको सदन के पटल पर रखने का आदेश करती है, मैनडेटरी उपबन्ध हैं। सरकार इस प्रतिवेदन पर चर्चा में विलम्ब करके राष्ट्रपति जी की स्थिति को भी बिगाड़ रही है, जो सभी प्रकार के विवाद से ऊपर हैं और समझे भी जाते हैं।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, जो बड़े ही सौम्य और भद्र पुरुष हैं, राष्ट्रपति जी की स्थिति को बचाने के लिए अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में इस विषय को शामिल कर लें।

विधि-व्यवस्था एक सीमा के बाद केन्द्र की चिन्ता का विषय बन जाता है और सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की भी चिन्ता का विषय बन जाता है। जिस प्रकार से बिहार के पश्चिम चम्पारण जिला में पुलिस, डकैत और बड़े लोगों की सांठ-गांठ से डकैत राज बनता जा रहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश के मैनपुरी जिले में डकैत कचहरी लगाते और न्याय देने की हिमाकत कर रहे हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में चार नवयुवकों को पेड़ से उलटा टांग कर तथा बिजली से इन्द्रिय जला कर

नपुंसक बनाया गया है, किसान और मजदूर पटना जिला में कानून अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं और उनका पुलिस और प्रशासन पर से विश्वास उठता जा रहा है, कानून और व्यवस्था के प्रति आदर मिटता जा रहा है, हरिजन, कमजोर वर्ग के लोग और अल्पसंख्यक असुरक्षित बनते जा रहे हैं, देश तेजी से अराजकता और हिंसा की ओर बढ़ रहा है, असामाजिक और राष्ट्रद्रोही तत्व सक्रिय हो रहे हैं, ये सभी बातें ऐसी हैं, जिन पर चर्चा करने की आवश्यकता है। सदन लोगों के आंसू और हास्य दोनों का आईना है और बनना चाहिए। देश के लोगों को इसका एहसास कराना होगा कि अब हमें संभलना होगा, अन्यथा हम गंभीर दुर्घटना के शिकार होंगे।

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, जो एक सौम्य और भद्र पुरुष हैं, इस विषय को अगले सप्ताह की कार्य सूची में शामिल करें।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The following matters of urgent public importance are to be included in the List of Business:—

The first is the division of Life Insurance Corporation into 5 autonomous Corporations. It is a matter of serious concern. This act of the Government will create problems for the people and for the employees. Therefore, it should be discussed in the House.

The second matter is that there is a serious power crisis throughout the country and the people are in distress. This is a matter of grave concern. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on this subject in the House during next week.

(Interruptions)

The election in Garhwal must be conducted. It is most essential.

SHRI BISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they have made. I will go through the record and if I think proper, I will bring them to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री धनिक लाल शंडल : मंडल  
आयोग का क्या करेंगे ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजापुर) :  
मंडल आयोग पर तो कहिए ।

15.05 hrs

# CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

## EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the penultimate week of the Monsoon Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the penultimate week of the Monsoon Session, 1982, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.06 hrs.

## MOTION RE. SUSPENSION OF PROVISO TO RULE 66

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Sugar Cess Bill, 1981 and the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1981."

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Why?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): They should not take the House for granted like this....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Sugar Cess Bill, 1981 and the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1981."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye.'

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'No'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the 'Ayes' have it. The 'Ayes' have it...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The 'Noes' have it. The hon. Minister should give an explanation why he wants to suspend the rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They want an explanation.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am extremely sorry that the hon. Members have not seen the two Bills. Otherwise, they would not have raised any objection. These two Bills are on the same subject. They are interdependent and they supplement each other. Without the other Bill, either of them will be useless. One Bill is to get the authority to impose a case and the other one is to withdraw the money for the purpose for which it is meant. That is all.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Are we to understand that, when the first Bill was mooted, the Government had no idea that without moving the second Bill it would not be in a position to withdraw the money?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: That is why the two Bills are there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is bungling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I think, you are satisfied.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: There are rules made for the purpose....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rule is very clear:

"Provided that the second Bill shall be taken up for consideration and passing in the House only after the first Bill has been passed by the Houses and assented to by the President."

I think, it is alright; it is to the satisfaction of Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Shejwalkar. Now, I shall put it again. The question is:

"That this House do suspend the proviso to Rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Sugar Cess Bill, 1981 and the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.10 hrs.

## SUGAR CESS BILL AND SUGAR DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a cess on sugar for the development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

I also beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you like to speak on this?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Would they like to know more about this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, this is a measure which, I am sure, would be appreciated by the House. The sugar industry has been going sick in many sectors, some of the Mills are very old. We want to modernise them. The main difficulty in their way is availability of finances. This Bill is meant to serve the interests of the sugarcane growers as also the sugar industry.

If the sick mills are looked after and if they are put in good health, then, their capacity to crush sugarcane will also increase. The production of sugar will increase. The farmers will be able to supply more cane and get better prices or remunerative prices for the same. This money is intended to be spent for financing the sick sugar mills, weak units as also for the development of sugarcane

and for purposes of research. This is the purpose and the money is really necessary for this objective to be achieved.

I hope the House will welcome these two measures and pass them without much discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the imposition of a case on sugar for the development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities for development of sugar industry and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): What about the amendment about eliciting public opinion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given notice?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There are two amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. You can move your amendments.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA (Madhubani): I move my amendment to the Sugar Cess Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 18th May, 1982." (4)

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): I move my amendment to Sugar Cess Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1982." (5)

I also move my amendment to the Sugar Development Fund Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st March, 1982." (5)

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Yesterday, I had also given an amendment.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Gurpur): He wants a special leave of the House. This could be asked for by Government and could be accepted by the House. Why not the same be done in his case also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One day's notice is required.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Yesterday I had given my notice of my amendment.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: It was to be circulated soon after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must give at least 24 hours' notice.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: When you can waive in the case of Government, why not in the case of a private Member?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The other members' amendments have been circulated. You have not given time.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I have given. It is the duty of the officials to circulate the amendment. Why have they not circulated it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can speak on that amendment because you belong to the ruling party.



SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I want to place it on record by way of amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot violate the rules. I will have to follow the rules strictly. For the amendment 24 hours' notice is required. You have not given.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: I formally move that the rules may be waived in the case of some other Membrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may speak on the amendment.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I seek your protection Sir.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. I will have to follow the rules; I will have to be firm; I will follow the rules; Order please.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: It is my duty to know whether the amendments given by me to office have been circulated or not. My amendments should have been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have represented. I will look into the matter. I will see when you submitted your Amendments.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: It is not fair, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I told you. I will look into the matter.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The co-operation of the Opposition is there.. We support his amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you submitted your amendment 24 hours in advance, I will look into it. *(Interruptions)* He has every right to represent. He has represented.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: You have to give him relief just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will look into it. If he have given 24 hours' notice. I will look into it. I must be convinced. I must be sure that he has followed the rules.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): There can be oral amendments They also can be moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing like that. Under what rule can there be oral amendments? Now, Shri Sudhir Giri. *(Interruptions)* Your representation will be gone into. At any time you have got discretion. If you have given 24 hours' notice it will definitely be looked into.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: (Ratnagiri): Unless the Motion at item No. 16 is passed the item No. 17, Bill for introduction, could not be taken up for consideration. Only after that is passed, this can be taken up for consideration. Therefore, every Member has got a right to move his amendment after the Motion for consideration. Every Member has got a right to move his amendment. There is no question of 24 hours. I can bring my amendment right now. This is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The various Motions and Bills are already on the Agenda. If anybody wants to move any amendments, he should have sent notice of such amendments. He should follow the rules.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: When the Motion is moved then you can give your amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may be a powerful lawyer but you have not been able to convince me. Shri Sudhir Giri.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sweet sugar is



now under discussion. But the affairs connected with production and distribution of sugar is not sweet at all but rather bitter and too bitter digest. The Minister has moved two Bills. The first is the Sugar Cess Bill and the second is the Sugar Development Fund Bill. In the Sugar Cess Bill the Government seeks the power to impose a levy of Rs. 10 at the maximum on production of sugar. I find that there is a proposal which is mentioned here in the Bill that the amount of this cess would be spent on the development of the sugar industry as a whole and this amount would be spent for the purpose of development of the sugar-cane areas in which the sugar mills are situated. The third is relating to rehabilitation and modernisation of sugar factories and sugar mills. The fourth is the research programme. The research programme would be aimed at the development of the sugar industry as a whole. Sir, the second Bill empowers the Government to establish a fund to be known as the Sugar Development Fund. From this Fund the Government will make loans for rehabilitating the units of the sugar industry. All these things and the two Bills if analysed properly, we are convinced clearly bring out the Government's sugar policy. What is the sugar policy of the Government at present? The Government intends to help the sugar barrons of the country. The sugar producer, the factory owners and the sugar mill owners have given the idea to the government that their machinery is worn out, out-dated and they cannot produce sugar sufficiently. Therefore they wanted the Government to bring forward these two sugar Bills. They have already amassed wealth, by selling sugar in the blackmarket. They have not been investing those moneys in the sugarcane areas or the sugar industry at all. They are investing money taken as profit from this industry in other fields. So, the government is coming forward to help the sugar barrons. And why they are doing so I will discuss later on.

Now, Sir, what is the policy of the Government towards the workers? The workers are the most sufferers. Some workers are not getting employment throughout the year. They can get employment only for 2 or 3 months in a year. There are some workers who can get employment for 4 or 5 months in a year. They are not properly and adequately paid. They are the worst paid, they are the lowest paid workers in the country. The Government has not done anything for them. The Bill does not mention anything concrete for the betterment of the workers and their working condition.

Sir, what is the Government's policy towards the cane growers? The Government announced a rate of Rs. 13 per quintal of sugarcane. The Government has directed all the sugar units to pay at least Rs. 13 per quintal for the sugarcane. But the Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended Rs. 15.50 per quintal of sugarcane. Sir, these sugarcane growers are not paid adequately. Only the sugar barrons are able to make high profits and in order to help increase their profits, Government is coming forward to give them loan from the Development Fund. What is the Government's policy towards the consumers? On account of the imposition of the levy at the maximum of Rs. 10 per quintal on sugar, the price of the sugar would definitely increase. In these hard days, we have already been facing the difficulties in price spiral of all essential commodities and still the Government is trying to increase the price of sugar. If the Government is really thinking of the development of sugar industry, there should be an integrated policy and this policy should include the factory owners, workers, cane growers as well as the consumers and for that, I have some suggestions to make.

Sir, in regard to sugarcane development, the Government seeks to give

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

loans from the Fund to develop the sugarcane areas where the sugar cane factories are also situated. Development in the production of sugarcane can take place if the sugar-cane growers are given their proper price.

Sugar-cane fields are in the possession of the big landlords. They are exploiting the workers, the wage earners. Those lands should be taken away from the big landlords and given to the poor peasants who are cultivating the sugar cane. If this policy is adopted, sugarcane field can be developed and the sugar-cane workers, the peasants, the wage-earners would be benefited. Their purchasing power would be increased and in this way the increased production of sugar cane be consumed in the home market. It is not necessary to export sugar abroad at a cheaper price.

As regards the workers, Government has to take some positive steps. The Government should improve their working conditions. They should be given house sites. Those poor workers do not get their proper emoluments and they are too poor to work efficiently. Therefore, the Government should come forward with a plan to improve the health conditions and other conditions of the workers.

The Government intends to modernise the sugar factories, but there is a difficulty. If the modernisation takes place, half of the workers will be retrenched. What would be the condition of the workers who will be retrenched on account of the modernisation? All these different aspects should also be considered by the Government.

Then there are many sugar mills and factories in the country which are not making their full capacity utilisation. The Government should set to it that those factory owners use their capacity to the fullest extent.

Every sugar factory or mill-owner should not be given loan. The Gov-

ernment should take into consideration only viable units.

Sir, I want to point out one thing to the Hon. Minister about the export and import policy of the Government on sugar. In 1980, 71500 tonnes of sugar was exported and the Government gave reason that to fulfil the international agreement that quantity of sugar had been exported. In March 1981, the Hon. Agriculture Minister told in this House that sugar would not be imported because the sugar supply position had improved and the prices had stabilised. Therefore, there was no need to import. But on 6th Jun. 1981, it was pointed out in this House that two lakh tonnes of sugar would be imported. Again in December, it was pointed out by some spokesman of the Government that the Government was going to export seven to eight lakh tonnes of sugar abroad. This is an anomalous position. I cannot understand how imports are being made, how exports are being made again to fulfil international commitments or agreements. Again, when there is a heavy rise in the price of sugar, we are exporting it. This position is anomalous. In the case of price rise of sugar, the role of speculators cannot be ignored at all. The speculators play a very big role in increasing the price of sugar. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this, so that an adverse psychological atmosphere is not created in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, you can continue tomorrow.

Now, with regard to the amendments of Shri Vikhe Patil, they have been received only today. They are only amendments for clauses. As a special case, at the time of the clauses. As a special case at the time of the clauses being taken up, he can move them. Now we go over to the Private Members' Business—Bills for introduction. Shri George Fernandes.

# INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Omission of section 25)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

# INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Omission of section 25)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

# DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES (REPEAL) BILL\*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Dramatic performances Act, 1876.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Dramatic Performance Act, 1876".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Raghunath Singh Verma is not present. Now, Mr. Kusuma Krishna Murthy.

# PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of section 3, etc.)

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I introduce the Bill.

# CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of First Schedule)

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: I introduce the Bill.

HIGH COURT AT ALLAHABAD  
(ESTABLISHMENT OF A PERMA-  
NENT BENCH AT AGRA) BILL\*

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH  
(Firozabad): I beg to move for leave  
to introduce a Bill to provide for the  
establishment of a permanent Bench  
of the High Court at Allahabad at  
Agra.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The  
question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill to provide for the estab-  
lishment of a permanent Bench of  
the High Court at Allahabad at  
Agra."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:  
I introduce the Bill.

BACHELORS' ALLOWANCE BILL\*

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda):  
I beg to move for leave to introduce  
a Bill to provide certain facilities and  
amenities to bachelors in India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

"That leave be granted to in-  
troduce a Bill to provide certain  
facilities and amenities to bache-  
lors in India".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: I intro-  
duce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF BIGAMOUS MAR-  
RIAGES BILL\*

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT  
(Rajgarh): I beg to move for leave  
to introduce a Bill to provide for the  
prevention of bigamous marriages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill further to amend the  
vention of bigamous marriages."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I  
introduce the Bill.

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Section 13)

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY (Banda)  
I beg to move for leave to introduce  
a Bill further to amend the Arms Act,  
1959:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-  
tion is:

"That leave be granted to intro-  
duce a Bill further to amend the  
Arms Act, 1959".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAMNATH DUBEY: I intro-  
duce the Bill.

HIGH COURT OF ORISSA (ESTA-  
BLISHMENT OF A PERMANENT  
BENCH AT SAMBALPUR) Bill\*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sam-  
balpur): I beg to move for leave to  
introduce a Bill to provide for the  
establishment of a permanent Bench  
of the High Court of Orissa at Sam-  
balpur.



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Orissa Sambalpur."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ranjit Singh. Absent.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

*(Insertion of new Section 76A, etc.)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item, Shri K. Lakkappa is absent. Now, item No. 15

SALARY ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Amendment of sections 3, 6B, etc.)*  
by Shri Mool Chand Daga—Contd.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाज-पुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा इस बिल के बारे में रोज अखबारों में आ रहा है और जिस ढंग से....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is on a point of order.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): The hon. member can raise a point of order; well and good, but he must do it under a particular rule.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Under rule 376.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No. It is for the Chair to decide it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं माननीय डागा जी और तमाम साथियों से विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने सदस्यों की भावना को समझ लिया है। अब सरकार या तो इस बिल को स्वीकार करे या रिजेक्ट करे। जिस ढंग से अखबारों में निकल रहा है उससे ऐसा लगता है जैसे मैम्बर्स यहां रो रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हम मर रहे हैं...

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : कोई पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर यह नहीं कह रहा है कि हम रो रहे हैं या मर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may not agree with him, but why can you not hear him?



श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष जी, तमाम पक्ष और विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी भावनाओं को रखा है । रखने के बाद अब सरकार का काम है कि वह इस पर निर्णय करे । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, और डागा जी से आग्रह करूँगा अब बहुत हो चुका है, अब इसको कनक्लूड कराइये । सरकार को जो निर्णय लेना हो वह बोले । सरकार यहां बैठी हुई है ।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I have given notice under Rule 362.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given notice for a closure motion. That can be done only after the member who is on his legs has spoken. After that you can discuss it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): The hon. member has pointed out certain things in his point of order. In the end of his speech, he pointed out that he wants to move a closure motion. I would like to know your ruling on that:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Shejwalkar had already given a notice of a motion. He will be allowed to move that closure motion after Shri Nandi Yellaiah has spoken. He is on his legs; he has to continue his speech. Mr. Shejwalkar, after Mr. Nandi has spoken, you can move your closure motion.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: How can he move his closure motion? Under what rule will he do it?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: How can he move his closure motion? What is the time allotted for this and how much time has been lapsed?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: We are in the middle of the discussion. I

would like to know how much time is left over for further discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The total time allotted on different occasions to this Bill of Mr. Mool Chand Daga was eight hours. We have already exhausted six hours and 20 minutes.

There are only one hour and forty minutes left.

SHRI MOOL CVHAND DAGA: That is all right. Let the Minister reply and I will give the reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already the closure motion is there.

"At any time after a motion has been made, any member may move: 'That the question be now put, and, unless it appears to the Speaker that the motion is an abuse of these rules or or an infringement of the right of reasonable debate, the Speaker shall then put the motion That the question be now put'."

He has already tabled the Closure motion. He has given notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, he has given notice of a Closure motion. I am going to permit him according to the rules and after and after Shri Nandi Yellaiah completes his speech. Shri Nandi Yellaiah is absent.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: My motion is under Rule 362 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. Motion for closure of further debate on the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. It is like that. There is already a notice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion should be a small and short one. You cannot read. You know the rules. It says, 'That the question be now put. You should move a Closure motion in only one sentence.'

Every Member has spoken now. You want a closure of the debate. You move the motion.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I have given notice. I am not reading. I am only moving the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Brief submissions are allowed.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I may tell you that I am not reading. I am not giving any speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only on the closure motion. Not on the subject matter of the Bill. You submit on the closure motion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is an advocate. He knows the rules.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: There is already a Joint Committee on both Houses to consider this subject and it is the duty of the Government to bring any legislation if necessary on the advice of the Committee. A prolonged discussion on the matter of amenities etc., of M.Ps by MPs themselves lowers their prestige in the public eye. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order please.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: And it has already taken so much time of the House which probably no other private Member's Bill has taken. It is being discussed for the last two sessions of this House. It is strange why the Government though the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs is not intervening and stopping further discussion on the subject. It seems that the Government is not interested in protecting the dignity and prestige of the M.Ps either. An hon. Member of this House was arrested at Ujjain. The other day when the Prime Minister visited Indore, and her son Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Ujjain...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put the Closure motion to vote.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I have to reply No, no. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record to see if there is anything unconnected with the Closure Motion. I will go through the record.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: The motion for closure of the debate on the Bill about Salary, Allowances and certain facilities for Members of Parliament should be considered by the Government. Therefore, I move that the Question be now put.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Question be now put".

The lobbies have been cleared. Before, I take further action in the Matter, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to say something. He will say something to the House with regard to this.

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और  
आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह):  
मान्यवर, यह सही है कि श्री डागा के  
बिल पर काफी वाद-विवाद हुआ है  
और बड़ी संख्या में माननीय सदस्यों ने  
उसमें हिस्सा लिया है।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते (राजापुर) :  
56।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : प्रो०  
दंडवते बता रहे हैं कि 56 माननीय  
सदस्यों ने इस में भाग लिया। हम लोगों  
ने भी बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक उनके विचारों  
और सुझावों को सुना है। (व्यवधान)  
हम पर माननीय सदस्यों का अस-  
हमेशा ही है। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता कि  
हम पर उनका असर न हो। लेकिन

[श्री भीष्म नारामण सिंह]

एक दो बातों की तरफ में आप का और सब माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा कि यह बात ठीक है कि आप की कठिनाइयां हैं। अगर कठिनाइयां न होती तो आप ने देखा होगा, गत वर्ष ही, ऐडीशनल फैसिलिटीज जो आप को पहले 500 रुपये प्रतिमाह मिला करती थी उस को बढ़ा कर 1000 रु० किया गया। उस के पीछे यही भावना थी कि जो वास्तविक आप की कठिनाइयां हों वह न रहने पाये क्यों कि आप के सामने आदर्श, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि कोई वेतन है या वेतन में कोई वृद्धि है। आप के सामने आदर्श है सिम्पल लिविंग ऐंड हाई थिंकिंग, यह बात आप कभी नहीं भूलेंगे, यह मैं जानता हूँ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): At least here I support the Minister.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : आप का यह आदर्श है इस में किसी की दो राय नहीं होगी। आपका बड़ा सम्मान है, आप देश के विभिन्न भागों से चुने गए नेतागण हैं, कोई साधारण लोग नहीं हैं। आप की बड़ी महिमा है, बड़ी गरिमा है ;

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: When there is a division, no Member is allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is speaking with the permission of the House.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी बड़ी महिमा हमारे संसद सदस्यों की है और इसी वजह से यह विवाद कोई बढ़े नहीं, अब शेजवालकर जी ने क्लोजर ही मूव कर दिया है, मैं उन से कहूंगा कि उन को इस के लिए कोई मतदान

कराने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि किसी की दो राय इस पर नहीं होगी। काफी सम्मानित सदस्यों के विचार आ गए। हम लोगों ने उस को सुना। राम विलास पासवान जी बिल्कुल ठीक कह रहे थे कि सैलरीज ऐंड एलाउन्समेंट के लिए ज्वाइंट कमेटी हमारी बनी हुई है। ज्वाइंट कमेटी इस पर गहराई से विचार करती है और उन की अनुशंसा हमारे पास आती है। उस के ऊपर बहुत ही सीरियसली सरकार विचार करती है। अभी भी उन की कुछ अनुशंसा और हुई है। सरकार बहुत ही गंभीरता से उस पर विचार कर रही है। इसलिए इस बात को आगे बढ़ाना उचित नहीं है। इस वजह से मैं आप लोगों से आग्रह करूंगा कि सब लोग इस पर सहमत हो जायें, डागा जी को भी राइट है रिप्लाय का, वह जवाब देंगे, उन से भी मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि इस को वह वापस ले लेंगे और यह विवाद समाप्त हो जाय। न तो इस पर मतदान हो और न ही किसी का जो उचित हक है उस पर कोई कुठाराघात हो। यही मेरा इस पर कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing your Motion?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: No, Sir. I beg leave to withdraw my motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*The motion was, by leave withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. M. C. Daga, the hero of the MPs trade union.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यहां पर जितने भी प्वाइन्ट्स रेज किए थे, उनका गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में कम से कम 30 माननीय

सदस्यों ने यहां पर अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। इसमें न तो किसी पार्टी का कोई सवाल है और न ही हमने अपनी कोई मांग रखी है। सवाल यह है कि हम किस प्रकार से अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन इमानदारी और निष्ठा के साथ कर सकते हैं। श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत ने यहां पर कहा है कि राष्ट्र का काम जिस तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहा है उसको हम कर पा रहे हैं या नहीं, या उसको हम नुक्सान तो नहीं पहुंचा रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूं हमें पाखण्ड को छोड़कर वास्तविकता को देखना चाहिए।

मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 1954 में जब यह ऐक्ट बना था तब इस सदन में क्या डिस्कशन हुआ था :

"It is not in recognition of the magnitude of the service. It is not a reward, it is not recompose, it is not even a salary; it is just an allowance, and I think the minimum allowance available to the men who render incalculable service to the State... It is purely an allowance to enable us to open the doors... to do public service to these men."

यहां पर यह कहना कि हम कुछ मांगने आए हैं, यह है। 1954 में जब यह कानून बना था उसके बीस साल के बाद आज देश की समस्याएँ बढ़ गई हैं और मंहगाई भी बढ़ी है, कुछ दूसरे असर भी हुए हैं। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि हमें रुपया दिया जाए। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जो सी पी आई के मैम्बर हैं उन्होंने क्या कहा? पहले मैं बताऊंगा कि श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, जोकि सी पी आई के मेम्बर हैं उन्होंने क्या कहा। उसके बाद सी पी एम के मेम्बर ने क्या कहा, वह बतलाऊंगा। फिर लोकदल के मेम्बर ने क्या कहा, वह बतलाऊंगा। हर पार्टी के मेम्बर ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि हमें ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाए। अखबार वालों का जो इन्टरप्रिटेशन

है वह गलत है। मैं तो समझता हूं अखबार वाले हमारे साथ न्याय नहीं करते हैं। हम लोग अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से चुनकर यहां संसद में आते हैं और क्या हम इन साधनों में कर्तव्य और निष्ठा से, इमानदारी से वहां की जनता की सेवा कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सी० पी० आई० के एक माननीय सदस्य, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री, ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है, वह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। आपकी उन पर बड़ी कृपा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि—सैक्रेटेरिएट सहायता दीजिए, टेलीफोन की सुविधा दीजिए, डाक-तार विभाग की सहूलियत दीजिए, चिट्ठी भेजने के लिए स्टैनों की सुविधा दीजिए। अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में घूमने के लिए जीप की सुविधा दीजिए। ये सब सुविधायें कौन मांग रहे हैं ये मांग रहे हैं, सी० पी० आई० के एक क्रान्तिकारी और मजदूर नेता श्री रामावतार शास्त्री। जब हम लोग यहां आये थे, तो अपने कोर्ट के कामों को छोड़कर यहां आए थे, कोई भीख मांगने नहीं आए थे। इस प्रकार की बकवास जो करते हैं, मैं उसको बिल्कुल भी बर्दाश्त नहीं करूंगा। हम अपनी चार हजार रु० की प्रैक्टिस को छोड़कर आए थे। यहां पर साल में सात-आठ महीने पार्लियामेंट चले और दो महीने कमेटी को अटेंड करें तथा 300 किलोमीटर लम्बी अपनी कान्स्टीचूयेंसी के चक्कर लगायें। आप कहते हैं कि हम यहां भीख मांगने आए हैं। आप अपने मुंह को बन्द कर दीजिए, हमें कुछ मत दीजिए—वि डू नाट वांट एनिथिंग, वी आर नाट बैगर्स। इस बारे में इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस ने कुछ लिख दिया और आपने ऐसी बात कह दी। स्वाभिमान अपनी इज्जत को लेकर चलते हैं, अभिमान के साथ चलते हैं, किसी के सहारे पर नहीं चलते हैं। यहां पर जनता पार्टी के एक सदस्य श्री दिगम्बर सिंह ने जो कहा, वह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं... (स्ववधान)...



SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is replying.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is replying. The mover has got the right to reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Why are you afraid of any view that is being expressed here? He must express all his views.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can he not express his own views here?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is a question of attitude to life.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, no. But I tell you,

आप गरम क्यों हो रहे हैं। आप मत लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: "The increase in salary and allowances has been justified to maintain the efficiency of Members. I would suggest to the Government that Stenographers/Typists should be provided to them when they need and efficiency can be maintained and we can act as Members..."

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing wrong. Why are you prosecuting him?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want him to follow your side. You see, he is only praising you. You want it in kind and somebody wants it in cash. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. He has only praised you. You have asked for these things. Did you not ask for these things? He has only said it.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): What about DA to the Central Government employees? Please grant them DA.

पहले सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज को डी० ए० दे दो।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Mr. Daga, you kindly conclude your reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order concluding now. Mr. Daga please conclude. You have done very well.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Every time they interrupt. I do not think that is advisable.

मेरा सवाल यह था कि किस मेंबर ने अन्दर से बोला है। एक मेंबर दिगंबर सिंह थे जो ज्वाइंट कमेटी के मेंबर भी हैं। आपने जो कमेटी बनाई हुई है, जबकि जनता पार्टी के समय में 301 व्यक्तियों ने लिखकर प्रधानमंत्री श्री मोरारजी को दिया, उस कमेटी ने अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं। उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों का किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया। उन्होंने कहा है कि सेलरी बढ़नी चाहिए, टेलीफोन के नंबर बढ़ने चाहिए, स्पाउस पास फ्री मिलने चाहिए ताकि हर वक्त फर्स्ट क्लास में ट्रेवल कर सकें। इन्हीं सिफारिशों को देखते हुए शासन के सामने यह बिल लेकर आए हैं। उस कमेटी की सिफारिशें यूनेनिमस हैं, उसमें कोई डिसेंटिव नोट नहीं है।



MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The mover has got the right to reply. He cannot speak as you like. He has got every right to express his views.

(Interruptions)

श्री मूल चन्द डागः : गदवी साहब ने कहा कि पहले इस ख्याल से कि सदस्य गाड़ी लेकर आएंगे, गैरेज बनाए गए, नौकर लेकर आएंगे तो सर्वेंट क्वार्टर्स बना दिए गए और अभी तक वही चल रहा है। एक गैरेज दे दिया गया है, एक सर्वेंट क्वार्टर दे दिया गया है और एक प्लैट रहने के लिए दे दिया गया है। क्या मेंबर सर्वेंट रख सकता है, क्या मेंबर कार रख सकता है ?

आगे मेंबर ने कहा कि आजकल जो मेंबर आते हैं वे धरती से जुड़े हुए आते हैं, साधारण और गरीब आदमी आते हैं जो जनता का सही प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। हमें बड़े ज्ञान वाले लोग नहीं चाहिए, तेज दिमाग वाले लोग नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि वे लोग चाहिए जिनका हृदय सवेदनशील हो।... (व्यवधान) ... हमें अतिशय ज्ञान वाले या अच्छी इंगलिश बोलने वाले लोग नहीं चाहिए, बल्कि वे लोग चाहिए जो जनता से जुड़े हुए हों और कांग्रेस के राज्य में यह चीज आई है। आज गरीब लोग प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए आते हैं।

मनोरंजन भक्त जो ने क्या कहा कि अंडमान निकोबार में जब मैं घूमता हूँ तो मेरी तत्ख्वाह कहां जाती है? (व्यवधान)...

मैं एक बात चाहता था कि जो आज बड़ी-बड़ी आदर्शवाद की बातें करते हैं, लेकिन कर्तव्य पालन के साथ-साथ सदन में और समाज में आपके न आने से देश का नुकसान होगा इस बात को हम नहीं कहते हैं। देश इस बात

को सोचे। यह कोई पार्टी इसू भी नहीं था। आप सोचें। ऐसा काम किया जाना चाहिए ताकि सदस्य अपने काम को भली प्रकार से, ईमानदारी से और ठीक तरह से कर सकें। सदस्यों के पास ढेर पत्र आते हैं, डाक आती है और वे किस प्रकार से उन पत्रों आदि का उत्तर दे सकते हैं। स्टेनो तक आपने उनको नहीं दिया है। कई ऐसे मामले होते हैं जिनमें रिसर्च की जरूरत पड़ती है। जनता से वे सम्पर्क करना चाहते हैं तो साधन न होने के कारण नहीं कर सकते हैं। लीडर्ज तो पार्टी के चन्दे से घूम सकते हैं लेकिन हम लोग कैसे घूमें। बिना साधनों के हम जनता की बात को कैसे जान सकते हैं, कैसे जनता से सम्पर्क बनाए रख सकते हैं? सभी पार्टियों ने इसको स्पोर्ट किया है। ज्वॉयंट कमेटी ने भी इसके बारे में सिफारिश की है। मेरे इस बिल के अलावा और भी इस के बारे में बिल इंट्रोड्यूस हुआ है। आप समझें कि जो मेंबर यहां दिल्ली में आना चाहता है, जिसका घर देश के एक कोने में है, जो अपने बच्चों को वहां छोड़ कर आता है, उसको दो-दो एंटरबलिशमेंट्स मेंटेन करनी पड़ती है वह अगर ईमानदारी से, ठीक प्रकार से अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने की स्थिति में न हो तो इससे देश का ही नुकसान होता है।

आपने कहा है कि कहीं नौकरशाही ज्यादा ताकतवर न हो जाए। आज वह ज्यादा ताकतवर क्यों हो रही है? आज हमारे ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हम पर हावी क्यों हो रहे हैं? अगर हम लोग अपना कर्तव्य निभाएं, सभी सुविधाएं हमें मिलें ताकि अच्छी तरह से हम काम कर सकें तो इससे देश का ही ज्यादा लाभ होगा, देश समृद्धिशील बनेगा, लोगों में ज्यादा जनतात्मिक भावना फैलेगी। हम गर्दन नीची करके न मांगें। इसलिए हम यहां नहीं आए हैं। कर्तव्य का हमें ठीक तरह से पालन करना है तो हमें साधन ठीक से दिए जाएं।

Give us tool, we will finish our job.

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कहने को तो बहुत सी बातें थीं। आपने मोशन को भी पुट कर दिया है। मंत्री जी ने पूरा उत्तर भी दिया है। मैं कहूंगा कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री का यह काम है कि वह देखें कि सदन के सदस्य किस प्रकार अपना काम करते हैं। हमारी सुविधाओं का भी वह ध्यान रखें। यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इसको स्पोर्ट किया है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि काम को ठीक गति देने के लिए, देश में लोकतंत्र को कायम रखने के लिए, जनता की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए वह इस काम को करेंगे। ज्वायंट कमेटी ने जो रिकोमेंड कर दिया है और जो पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी है और जिस का अर्थ होता है कि पार्लिमेंट ने रिकोमेंड कर दिया है, उसकी अनुपालना आपको करनी चाहिये। दो-दो बार वह रिकोमेंड कर चुकी है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि जल्दी ही उस पर ध्यान दे कर आप कोई निर्णय लेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing it?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्ज मिनिस्टर के चेहरे से मुझे मालूम होता था कि वह जल्दी कुछ करने जा रहे हैं। मन और चेहरा उनका एक ही है न ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1980."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I withdraw the Bill.

16.15 hrs.

(SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the Chair)

## INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 5)

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the next Bill. Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, be taken into consideration."

The Indian Telegraph Act was enacted in 1985 when there was not even any semblance of democratic way of functioning during the colonial rule of British imperialists. Incidentally, that was the year when some British men founded the Indian National Congress which later on developed into a mass movement for our Independence against the British people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, there is a request from the Minister incharge of Communications that you may come here and occupy the front Benches to speak so that there may be proper communication.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: According to the rules, the member should speak only from his seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: With the permission of the Chair, he can speak from another seat. Why don't you come here?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It will then become a habit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a special request of the hon. Minister you kindly come here and speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: All right, Sir.

Our colonial rulers, the British imperialists, were in need of curtailing

every democratic right, civil right of our people. So, the Post Offices Act and the Telegraph Act formed part of that policy of the British rulers.

On 28th August of last year, a privilege issue was raised in this House by my hon. friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some others with regard to the tapping of telephones and censoring of postal mail of Members of Parliament and the Speaker was constrained to give his ruling that amounted to saying that it was helpless, that is the Parliament of India was helpless.

The ruling was given on the basis of two main factors. One was that another Commonwealth country with which we are unfortunately still associated—and I do not know when that connection will end—was, he mentioned, as Australia.

I am quoting the Speaker:

'The Prime Minister of Australia, Rt. Hon. J. Curtin: quoted the Posts & Telegraphs Order gazetted quite early during the war time which laid down clearly that the Censor might open and examine all postal articles as defined in the Posts & Telegraph Act.

Mr. Curtin said that his own mail was subjected to censorship. The Attorney-General specially referred the matter to the Committee. The Committee was constituted and it submitted its report on 30th March, 1944. The ruling given by that Committee was that the opening by the Censors of letter addressed to Members of the House is not a breach of any existing privilege of the House.

Then the Speaker said:

'I also wanted to find out whether there is any law here in existence similar to the one referred to in the ruling. Here is a similar provision and he quotes that with regard to our own Act.

"The Central Government or a provincial Government or any Officer especially authorised in this behalf by the Central or the Provincial Government may, be order in writing, direct that no postal article or in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disposed of in such a manner as the Authorities issuing the order may direct."

There is no prima facie case for referring the issue to the Committee of Privileges.,

That is what the Speaker has said.

So he relied upon a Gazette Notification in Australia which was meant only for war and for war years and in that Australia Parliament itself, that very Committee, upon which our Speaker depended, that Committee wrote, at the same time, it declared that interfering with the mail of any citizen in peace time is a serious matter but, under war conditions, every effort must be made to ensure that no useful information can reach the enemy and in this regard the Committee considers that the Member of the House should not enjoy any immunity which in the interests of national security is denied to the ordinary citizen.

These two things are mixed up. One thing that no citizen of the country should be under postal censorship or telegraphic censorship or telephone tapping during peace time and during war time even the Members of Parliament should not be immune from such tappings or censors.

That was the Australian Parliament's ruling upon which the Speaker depended.

Then it is one aspect. According to me, the Speaker should revise the ruling with regard to the notes of Parliament because it is peace time. Our country is not at war with any other country at present. When there is war, when our independence is in danger, I do not think this House or any

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

Member of this House will grudge any such power to the Government which exists at that time in our country and so, it is in control of the defence of our country.

But here Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, states:

"On the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interests of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any Officer especially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, take temporary possession (for so long as the public emergency exists or the interest of the public safety requires the taking of such action) of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person licensed under this Act."

Sub-section (2) of that section reads:

"On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct that any message or class of messages to or from any person or classes of persons or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph, shall not be transmitted, or shall be intercepted or detained or shall be disclosed to the Government making the order or an officer thereof mentioned in the order."

So, this is the existing Act which bound the hands of our Speaker and he was compelled to give the ruling as I have referred to earlier. Here my Bill does not propose to do away entirely with such power of censorship. Here what I propose in sub-section (1) of section 5 is:

"for the words 'on the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety', the words 'On the issue of a Proclamation of External Emergency by the President under article 352 of the Constitution of India declaring that the security of India is threatened by war or by external aggression and during the period in which such a Proclamation is in force' shall be substituted;

'the words and brackets for so long as the public emergency exists or the interest of the public safety requires the taking of such action' shall be omitted."

"(ii) sub-section (2) shall be omitted."

I have read sub-section (2) which means that incitement to violence, any agitation, any trouble, anything, can come within the orbit of that sub-section. So I propose omitting of that sub-section.

Here I do want to submit to this House and to the Treasury Benches also that this section has anyhow continued to exist. It is not that it is required in our democracy. It has played havoc with our system. I know, when the present Prime Minister, for a while happened to be in the Opposition, on her behalf Shri K. Lakkappa had raised the issue of tapping while my friends on the right were in the Government, and there was a clamour in the country that such tapping did take place. The pre-



sent Prime Minister had some taste of this Act, some taste of the harmful effects of this Act. Not only that, during those days there were clear voices from the ruling Party as well: Shri Krishna Kant raised the issue in Parliament and also outside in the press that his own mail and telephones were tapped, and the telephone of Mr. Chandrashekar, President of the then ruling Party, the Janata Party,—at that time it was ruling at the Centre and in many States—was also being tapped, his mail was also being censored, that was reported in this House itself, and the House again seemed to be helpless. In this situation, another incident has come to notice namely the Chief Minister of Tripura had written to the then Communication Minister, Shri Varma that his telephone was being tapped. It seems that this Act is playing havoc with the privacy or even with the personal conduct of topmen in the country, the Chief Minister, the Ministers. I would like to recall the statement given by Shri Jagjivan Ram before the Shah Commission even when he was a Minister. He was being watched, there was a surveillance over him. It is not a question concerning the ordinary Members of Parliament. It is not a question only of the ordinary citizens of our country. It is a question where even the Ministers' mails or the telephones are being tapped. Their mails are concerned. Even the Chief Minister is not spared. So, in such a situation, it is high time that we do away with the provision of the Act.

Again, I would like to say that our country is facing an aggression or danger from outside. We know that on our Western frontier there is the military dictatorship of Pakistan where sophisticated weapons are being placed not in the hands of the elected Government of Pakistan but in the hands of a Government which have the executive power for the people of Pakistan. Most probably those arms may be used against us. They have used them against us in the past also. In the Indian Ocean the U.S. is there with a base in Diego Garcia. They are

having nuclear weapons and other weapons there. There is an external danger which exists. In such a situation, we have to provide for that too.

That is why, in my Bill, a provision has been made that only when there is an external emergency or external aggression or threat, this exception can be made and not in the normal circumstances. I would like to say here that a privilege issue has also been raised by Members of Parliament. The Members of Parliament are given their own privileges and they have also the privilege of being the representatives of the entire population of India. I propose that here the censorship of mails and telegrams should be done away with. Here only the privilege of Members of Parliament and Legislatures is raised. In such a situation I would like to say that Members have complained to the Speaker also and he had expressed his helplessness or his inability to do anything. In such a situation it is high time that the House takes care of its own privileges as also the privileges of the citizens as they claim to represent them in the democratic set up here.

I would like to submit a few things for the consideration of this House. One is that there is a discontent in the country because prices are rising. Despite the claim of the Prime Minister that during the last two weeks there has been a slight fall of the inflationary rate, it has grown and not gone down. During the harvesting season, hoarders are amassing food-grains produced by the peasants. That is why the producers do not get a remunerative price or the price that they ought to get. It happens that during the lean season, when there is price rise among the consumers and the producers there is discontent. There is discontent in all the fronts against the anti-democratic measures taken by Government. There are instances where corruption charges were made against those who were in power.

In such a situation, the sub-section 2 which I have brought in this Bill will



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apply thereby mails can be censored and anyone can be debarred for communicating with any person. I myself stated about the case. On the 19th of January, there was a call for a general strike in the country. In Bihar, you remember, Sir, there was the call for a Bandh; it was a totally peaceful Bandh. I had been arrested under Section 151 and 107. No offence, no allegation, no charge. But I was arrested I was detained. (*Interruption*) So, I was kept there. From that angle, any telegram can be seized. Any telephone can be tapped. Any mail can be censored, as a preventive measure, as a precautionary measure. The entire gamut will come up. During the Janata Rule, Mr. Morarji Desai stated that it is he who will decide as to whose mail should be censored or whose telephone should be tapped. Sir, in this country of 680 million people, not one individual, howsoever dutiful he may be, howsoever efficient he, may be, can bring in his personal and his individual considerations and decide as to whose mail should be censored, whose telephone should be tapped. No single person can do it. Even in ordinary blocks it cannot be done. Why talk of a big country like India? In such a situation we have to defend the democratic rights of our people. Where is the guarantee that those who are now sitting on the Treasury Benches will not come to this side in the next election? The Indian people have shown and they have proved that. Those who had been there have come to this side. My friends on the right have been there on the Treasury Benches and now they have come here. That is the vitality of our democratic system. That is the democratic strength we have; this is a calculated step taken by our electorate; they have decided things like that when necessary.

In such a situation, such obnoxious parts, such anti-democratic enactments, should not be allowed to remain here on the Statute-book.

Three things come together: Telephone; ordinary mails and Telegrams. Here we have the Indian Telegraph Act. The wordings are more or less the same. In all these three things, if the Parliament decides to accept my Bill, to approve my Bill, that will be making a lot of improvement and certain other things will follow and that will be a great achievement for this Parliament particularly for the Treasury Benches, who have been in the wilderness for about two years and they have again been sent to govern this country. I think that they should take lesson from their own previous rule and the Janata rule; they should learn from what the Janata party could not do. They thought they could rule the country for 20 or 30 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I seek a clarification?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Why not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken about external aggression; there are some sort of constraints; may be, that they would be natural. Don't you think that certain internal dissensions may assume such alarming proportions when some sort of constraint may be necessary even for the functioning of democracy, may be, not for the whole country, but for parts of the country? Don't you think so?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: May be; that also cannot be ruled out, Sir. We know that in some parts of the country there are some troubles. The trouble may persist. The trouble may again erupt in some other form. Because, our country is a vast country. And, in a multi-lingual, multi-religious, multi-cultural country, combined into one, united in diversity, such things cannot be ruled out. But, Sir, what I want to say is: Where will be the border-line? Who will decide it? Who will decide these things when the ruling party Chairman could not be spared by the Janata party, when

Chandra Shekhar could not be spared by his own Government, when even the Ministers could not be spared? An experienced old person, Shri Jagjivan Ram, while a Minister could not be spared during the Emergency. So, here is a temptation and once you have got the undemocratic power in your hands, there is a temptation to use it against anyone who differs with you, against any force or group of people or party or political opinion which challenges it. So, that is the thing that we have to believe in our democracy, in our democratic set up. If there is some trouble in some part of the country—take the example of Assam—we have to consider it in a dispassionate manner. Many of us do feel that there is some basis for the grievances which the people of Assam have. That is not baseless. But despite that, when the trouble or agitation takes its turn which harms our democratic set up, which hampers our national integration, then the whole country turns united and there is no question of division of the ruling party or the Opposition on that point. When there is some trouble in some parts of the country, it must be accepted, it must be depended upon that the whole country will stand as one man. So, this obnoxious enactment should not remain in our Statute Book and our Acts and that is why I say that war is something else. When we are attacked by some foreign force particularly when the U.S. Imperialists at present unfortunately are in collusion with our neighbour, the Chinese, we have to be vigilant. In such a situation, we have to be more careful and that is something big. That is why in my Bill, it is provided that during war-time, during aggression, some such cut we have voluntarily to accept, as a country, as a nation we have to accept. But within the country, I fear, because of the misrule of the ruling party, more and more of its dependence upon the monopoly houses of the country, more and more of forgetting its own commitment to the country, to the electorate, to the cause it had once cherished, that it has taken the lead

in adding the word "Socialism" to its Preamble, all these things are forgotten. Even the Prime Minister never mentions these things. In such a situation, when you are naturally depending upon the monopoly houses, when you are naturally depending upon the exploiters, the people's discontent is bound to grow and in such a situation there is an increasing temptation to use such Act against the people, against the democratic Opposition and against those who honestly differ with you, not on the issue of national integrity, on the issue of country's defence, not on the issue of our national unity but on the issue of your misdeeds, your misrule, exploitation by the non-producing classes and that is why I say that on the issue of external aggression that alone can be made an exception, that alone should be made an exception for tapping.

Besides, I would like to add another point. When I send a telegram anywhere, it is an open thing, it is not a secret thing. The present Bill seeks to amend the Indian Telegraph Act. It itself is open, nothing secret. I do not say that in regard to the telephone the tapping suits them. I do not think that in regard to the mails, sensor should be there. But here the present Bill is seeking to amend the Telegraphic Act. It is an open thing. Anyone can know what is there. Even the person who delivers the telegram can know, should know and does know what is there. In such a situation, no one can be a fool to say something which does not want to be known to anyone else or the party's concerned. So, that aspect you have very pertinently raised to which I have replied that it does not apply in this case, in the case of telegrams. That is why I think that the ruling party and the Treasury Benches will consider this issue and will enable this Parliament to do away with this slur on our democratic system, this slur which exists in the form of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act and also some parts of Sub-Section (1) of Section 5 of this Act. That is why while intro-

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ducing this Bill, I hope that this House in its wisdom will find it possible to accept this Bill with one voice.

श्री निधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):  
यह बिल जो श्री भोगेन्द्र झा ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इसका विरोध कर करता हूँ ।

इस बिल के अंदर यह जो प्रावधान ब्रिटिश काल से रखा गया था, उसका मकसद क्या था ? किस वजह से यह प्रावधान रखा गया, उसके पीछे मकसद यह था कि यदि देश में लड़ाई हो जाती है या कोई अंदरूनी गड़बड़ी हो जाती है तो उस समय चैक करने के लिए, इस प्रकार के कामों में जो लोग सहायक होते हैं, उनकी डाक और टेलीफोन सेंसर करने के लिए यह प्रावधान रखा गया था और यह आज भी जारी है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने बड़ी लंबी-चौड़ी बातें कहीं हैं । उन्होंने कहा कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में भी उनके स्वयं के चेयरमैन के टेलीफोन टेप किए जाते थे और उनकी डाक सेंसर की जाती थी । अन्य मंत्रियों के संबंध में भी उन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किए । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यदि इस प्रकार का प्रावधान नहीं होगा तो आपके पास चीन बैठा है, पाकिस्तान बैठा है और उसके जासूस यहां पर काम करते हैं । कोई मुल्क ऐसा नहीं है जहां के जासूस यहां पर काम न करते हों । इन लोगों का अधिकारियों से और बड़े लोगों से संबंध रहता है तो यदि उसे ऐसे लोगों की डाक सेंसर की जाती है तो यह प्रावधान नितांत आवश्यक है । यदि देश में गड़बड़ी पैदा हो जाती है और दुश्मन हमारे यहां के लोगों से मिलकर गड़बड़ी पैदा करता है तो इस प्रकार

का प्रावधान नितांत आवश्यक है । अगर इस प्रावधान को हटा दिया गया तो बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी पैदा हो सकती है ।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश में होर्डर्स हैं, स्मगलर्स हैं, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स हैं और ये लोग नाजायज तरीके से धन कमाते हैं । इनका संपर्क अधिकारियों से और राजनेताओं से होता है और इससे ये लोग अपना धंधा फैलाने में कामयाब हो जाते हैं । इन सब की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए यह प्रावधान आवश्यक है । आप जानते हैं कि ये कितने साधन-संपन्न लोग होते हैं । इनकी अपनी टेलेक्स और टेलीग्राफ्स काम करती हैं और ये एक तरह से पेरलर गवर्नमेंट की तरह काम करते हैं । इनके लिए अगर इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं रखी गई तो देश की व्यवस्थाओं को बहुत बड़ा धक्का पहुंचेगा । इसी प्रकार राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लिए यदि इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है तो जो सही काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें डरने की क्या जरूरत है । उनको कोई फर्क पड़ने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन अगर कोई दुश्मनों के साथ मिला हुआ है या बाहर के लोगों से मिला हुआ है तो उनके लिए इस तरह का प्रावधान नितांत आवश्यक है । यदि इसको हटा दिया जाता है तो हमारे पास ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रहती, जिससे देश की रक्षा और जनता की रक्षा को कायम रखा जा सके । आप तो जानते ही हैं कि बहुत से लोग हैं जो देश का विभाजन करने में लग हुए हैं, टुकड़े टुकड़े करने में लगे हुए हैं, खालिस्तान का नारा देते हैं, असम में गड़बड़ी की बात करते हैं और इस प्रकार के लोग अगर कोई मैसेज फोन से या तार से या चिट्ठी पत्नी द्वारा भेजते हैं तो उनको सरकार को जरूर सेंसर करना चाहिये अगर उनके मैसेज

उन लोगों तक पहुंच जाएं जो देश में गड़बड़ी या उत्पात मचाना चाहते हैं तो निश्चित तौर पर देश की सुरक्षा को बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। यह चीज नितान्त आवश्यक है। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने में यह प्रावधान किया गया था यह सही है। इसको स्लेवरी की निशानी कहा गया है। लेकिन सरकार को कायम रखने के लिए, देश की सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए, देश की आजादी को बनाए रखने के लिए इस प्रकार का प्रावधान बनाए रखना नितान्त आवश्यक है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो उससे देश को बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो सकता है।

कुरप्शन की बात भी कही गई है। बहुत से लोग आज कुरप्शन में लिप्त हैं। उनकी बातें चिट्ठी पत्ती द्वारा या फोन द्वारा दूसरों तक न पहुंच सकें इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सेंसरशिप की व्यवस्था जारी रखी जाए, उनके फोन्ज को टैप किया जाए। कुरप्शन को घटाने में इस का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। ऐसे लोगों के बारे में निश्चित तौर पर सरकार के पास जानकारी होनी चाहिये, उनकी सूची बननी चाहिये। कौन होर्डर्ज हैं, प्राफिटीयर्स हैं, ब्लैक मार्किटियर्स हैं, स्मगलर्स हैं, कुरप्ट हैं, उनकी सूची खुफिया विभाग द्वारा बनाई जा सकती है और इस विभाग को दी जा सकती है और वैसे लोगों के खिलाफ अगर इस व्यवस्था को मजबूती से लागू किया जाए तो हमारी बहुत सी कठिनाइयां दूर हो सकती हैं। इस वास्ते इस व्यवस्था को और ज्यादा मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिये।

यह ठीक है कि रोजमर्रा के काम-काज में सरकार का दखल नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार तभी टिकी रह सकती है, देश

की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था तभी बनी रह सकती है जब जो लोग विदेशी दुश्मनों के साथ मिले हुए हैं, एंटी सोशल एक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लेते हैं, कुरप्शन करते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर चैक तभी लगा रह सकता है जब इस प्रकार के प्रावधानों को और ज्यादा मजबूत किया जाए। टेलीफोन या डाकतार विभाग के पास अगर इस प्रकार के लोगों की सूची नहीं है तो उसको यह उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिये ताकि उनके खिलाफ प्रभावी रूप से इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की जा सके, उनकी गतिविधियों पर चैक लगाया जा सके, देश की व्यवस्थाओं को मजबूत बनाने में हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा योगदान कर सकें।

एमरजेंसी की बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि उस वक्त किन किन लोगों के फोन टैप किए जाते थे। आप एमरजेंसी की बात को छोड़ें। स्वयं आपने कहा है कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने जब एमरजेंसी समाप्त हो गई थी तब भी आपके बड़े बड़े पदाधिकारियों और मंत्रियों आदि के फोन्ज को टैप करवाया, तभी भी फोन टैप होते थे यह तो गवर्नमेंट का एक तरीका है, एक व्यवस्था है जिस के जरिये गवर्नमेंट चलती है, जानकारी उसको मिलती है कि कौन कौन से राजनीतिक दल किस किस प्रकार की गतिविधियां कर रहे हैं, कौन कौन से लोग हैं जो इस देश के साथ गद्दारी कर रहे हैं, देश के साथ दुश्मनी करके देश के टुकड़े टुकड़े करवाने का बात करते हैं। अगर इस सब की जानकारी सरकार के पास नहीं होगी तो वह किस प्रकार देश की सुरक्षा को बनाए रख सकती है, किस प्रकार से आजादी को बनाए रखा जा सकता है, आर्थिक व्यवस्थाओं को ज्यादा मजबूती से चलाया जा सकता है।



[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

इस वास्ते इस प्रकार की जो व्यवस्थाएँ हैं उनको और ज्यादा मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिये ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो बिल रखा है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ । इसको मान लेने से हमारी सुरक्षा, हमारी आजादी, हमारी आर्थिक उन्नति के लिए जो कुछ किया जा रहा है, उसको बहुत बड़ा खतरा पैदा होगा । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इसको वापिस ले लें ।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have a submission to make. I understand that the Telegraph Department has no machinery to intercept or tap mail or telegrams. That is done by the Home Ministry, Intelligence Department. So, I think it is better if the Home Minister is present here. I don't think they do it; it has to be done by the Home Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whenever the Minister of Communications replies, he will reply on behalf of the entire Government. Shri Madhu Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, while extending my support to the Bill that is moved by my hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jhaji, I would like to remind him that the Bill which he has moved has a restricted scope. On the same lines, I had already introduced a Bill in this House, which is a more comprehensive one in which I have combined amendments to both the Bills, that is, Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and also the Post Office Act 1898. Unless these two Bills are amended, the wide powers that have been given to the Government, which can tamper with the democratic liberty of the people, cannot be prevented at all. Though such a comprehensive legislation is

not coming here, all the same, since I agree with the aims and objectives of the Bill that has been introduced here, I would like to extend my support to it.

It is true that these legislations were enacted under the British regime when our present Constitution did not exist. But after the Constitution has come into operation, I would really like to challenge the constitutional and legislative competence of this House. I would also like to challenge the constitutional competence of this legislation.

We have adopted the Constitution in which Part III deals with Fundamental Rights of the citizens. Article 19 dealing with the right to freedom says, "All citizens shall have the right—(a) to freedom of speech and expression." Now part (a) categorically says, "Right to freedom of speech and expression". Freedom of expression has a wide connotation; it is not merely an expression. Right to expression is exercised through articles. Right to expression which is exercised through speeches, which is expressed or exercise through our freedom of speech in the legislature has the widest possible connotation. I can have a communication with my colleague or a friend; I can send letters. In that, I can express certain political views of mine. My right to privacy demands that these views of mine expressed to my colleague through a private letter should not be tampered by an agency like the State. Therefore, these two Acts which are already on the statute, that is, Indian Telegraph Act 1885 and the Post Office Act 1898 really come into conflict with Article 19 of the Constitution. Therefore, some of us would like to challenge the constitutional validity of these two Acts, outdated Acts in the framework of the new Constitution which free India already accepted.



So, obviously, that aspect cannot be ruled, cannot be decided upon in this House because there are a large number of precedents in the past. When we challenge the constitutional validity of any legislation, the presiding authority has already declared that it is not the fit authority or the competent authority to decide the constitutional validity of any particular legislation. Therefore, you have to go to the court of law, you have to seek judicial remedy. Thank God that particular aspect of the judicial remedy which was sought to be removed in the emergency has again been restored. And therefore, it should be possible for the citizens to go to the highest judiciary of the country and seek redressal in connection with this particular Act, these two Acts, which violate the Fundamental Rights guaranteed to us in Part III of the Constitution. We will do that. But at the same time, I would like to refer you to some of the rulings and some of the observations that were made by the Hon. Speaker in this House when some of us sought to raise the question of the censorship of the mail of the Members of Parliament. On that occasion one significant observation was made by the Speaker. The Hon. Speaker said that "My hands are tied by the existence of these two Acts on the Statute book". He said that "so long as the Acts of 1885 and 1898 exist, my hands are tied".

17 hrs.

Sir, men like me regret this and those who had brought similar bills, as I said in the aims and objects of my Bill, precisely with the object of untying the hands of our Hon. Speaker that I have sought to bring this Bill. He himself said that "my hands are tied". And if his hands are tied by these Acts, in that case the best way to untie the hands of the Hon. Speaker is to bring this Private Member's Bill by which we will try to see that the provisions of these Acts are actually amended.

I do not want to dwell on that particular aspect in detail, but I would mention, or make a cursory reference to Australian Parliament and the precedent in Australia. That was really a most unfounded precedent. As my friend and colleague rightly pointed out, in the framework of certain conditions, in the atmosphere of war, certain references were made, and discussion took place in Parliament. Certain rulings were given, but those ruling which were given in the context of the war time, they cannot be considered as valid in the peacetime. And, therefore, the context is completely different. Therefore, I would like the House to consider the entire amending Bill in the context of the present situation and also in the background of the Fundamental Rights that are guaranteed in Part III of the Constitution. If this particular Act survives, these two Acts of 1885 and 1898, what will be the repercussions as far as the civil liberties of the people are concerned? It has a very wide scope. So it is not dealing with the actual war conditions. It is not dealing with only the occurrence of public Emergency but it talks of the interest of public safety. "Interest of Public Safety" is a very dangerous term. It is more unsafe than the term itself. Public Safety can be interpreted by the Government in different ways. And especially an authoritarian Government is likely to interpret this particular clause in the most dangerous way. We were the victims of such provisions in times of Emergency. Some of the powers that are given to the Government have been misused during the Emergency. In peacetimes also they are being misused, and therefore, I would feel that if this particular Act continues and if the Private Member's Bill is not adopted by the House, in that case, personal freedom, right to privacy and democratic rights of liberty will be reduced to a farce. I will briefly support this. In Karnataka when *Kannada Prabha* and the *Indian Express* published one secret circular of the police authori-

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ties, in that case the debate started and the debate was not whether the contents of the secret circular were correct, or whether a direction was given to tap the messages and to keep an eye on certain legislators. That particular aspect was not considered. But the debate was how the Editor of *Indian Express* and *Kannada Prabha* caught hold of this secret circular! For instance if we complain to the Police Station that certain atrocities had taken place in certain villages and if the Police authorities start asking us the question how it is that we were able to get the secret regarding these atrocities, we would tell the Police authorities, "you should not be concerned as to how we were able to secure the information about the secrets of the atrocities". But you should be concerned about dealing with the atrocities." But in relation to that secret circular, they started investigating how the secret circular reached the editorial tables of *Kannada Prabha* and *Indian Express*. They were not concerned with the contents of the secret circular. I am more concerned with the contents, not the form. I can draw the conclusion from our experiences during the emergency, pre-emergency and post-emergency period that once you give this weapon in the hands of the bureaucracy, they are likely to misuse it. When bureaucracy is pressurised by political forces, the misuse of these powers is extremely dangerous. Even if personal matters are being communicated to relations, if the authorities try to tap those letters, what is the sanctity of privacy in our life? It is not always that political messages will be intercepted. When we were in jail, when our letters were being examined, I always used to tell my wife, who was also in jail, "Let your letters be related not to personal matters which cannot be objectionable." Once when my wife complained that in all the letters which were sent to her in jail, I addressed the letters as if they could be

addressed to any other lady, knowing fully well that my letters addressed even to my wife in the jail always passed through the hands of the jailors and censor authorities, I humorously wrote to her...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What was the reply like?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will tell you. I humorously wrote, "What is the sense in carrying on romance with one's wife through the agency of the superintendent of jails and others? It is better to write letters which are harmless like vegetables."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you a vegetarian?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am non-vegetarian, but I have to be vegetarian in practice. In all countries of the world where right to privacy is respected as one of the important rights, as one of the pillars of personal liberties, when that particular right is taken away, in that case it is a dangerous encroachment on the rights and liberties of man. Very often, we would like to carry on certain internal debates without colleagues in the political parties. We would like to discuss certain issues. If political parties hold their deliberations *in camera*, it is precisely for this reason that whenever they have certain discussions and debates, different points of view are put forward. Even one tries to put forward a point of view as a result of which sometimes there is an artificial confrontation in the debate, so that both sides of the proposition can be properly discussed; it is not that one believes in that particular point of view. Sometimes the point of view is put forward in a committee meeting in order to ensure that both sides of the proposition are properly discussed and debated. If these documents, the minutes of the meetings, are communicated to our colleagues and if they are tapped by

the Government and they are exposed, in that case certain dangerous conclusions regarding the political views of the political parties can be brought about.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is another aspect. While there may be union so far as the parties are concerned, the Government might be misled into thinking that you are quarrelling!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sometimes probably if the correspondence is revealed, the Government is put on the wrong track and that is an advantage. But that is only an exceptional case. In this context I would like to give you an interesting precedent. Since you yourself were a freedom fighter, you may recall that before the out-burst of 1942 struggle there were discussions in the AICC Working Committee and there were conflicting points of view about the 1942 struggle itself. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had put forward one point of view. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had put forward another point of view. Acharya J. B. Kriplani had put forward a different point of view. Mahatma Gandhi had put forward one point of view. And the socialist members of the Working Committee had put forward one point of view.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But Mahatma Gandhi had not attended the Allaha-bad session.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am talking of the Working Committee meeting. Please check up your old political diary. If it is not available with you, I will produce one which was published by the British.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What the Government did was that they utilised these same powers under both these laws and tried to temper with their mail. They got hold of the

documents. They got hold of even the rough notes that were maintained by the then General Secretary, Acharya J. B. Kriplani. In order to expose the Working Committee members or down their prestige and show before the world that even in launching the struggle against British imperialism, the Congress leaders were not at all united, they published the minutes that were maintained by Acharya J. B. Kriplani.

You may remember one more important incidence. When Jayaprakash Narayan, who was detained in Deoli jail, tried to smuggle out some letters the police got hold of those letters. When those letters were published, the British had the satisfaction that they would be able to drive a wedge between Jayaprakash Narayan and Mahatma Gandhi. And the British authorities challenged Mahatma Gandhi on the basis of those letters and tape recorded material that Jayaprakash Narayan was trying to make preparations for an armed revolt in the country and that if he had any courage and guts he should condemn Jayaprakash Narayan. But Gandhiji was a different type of man. He came out with a small article in his paper and said that we might have some difference of opinion with Jayaprakash Narayan about the methodology of struggle, but how the Britishers were concerned with it when their regime was based on violence and that they should not worry about the difference of opinion between himself and Jayaprakash Narayan. Even after the release of these letters and records by the Britishers, Mahatma Gandhi said that as far as Jayaprakash Narayan was concerned, I might differ with him, but his patriotism was as clear and clean as crystal.

I have just narrated these historic incidences to tell you how the Britishers tried to tape letters, telegrams, telephones under these laws in order to damage the reputation of political



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

parties. If the Britishers could do that, those who are following the legacy of the Britishers in certain respects, they can also use the same laws and can try to play one political party against another. They can try to utilise the internal discussions in the political party in order to put one man against another in the same political party. All these activities are there. Therefore, do not think that these particular provisions are there in order to get hold of the smugglers, corrupt men and spies. In spite of all these provisions, smuggling goes on and the collaborators and smugglers had also become the rulers of the state. That very often happens. Therefore, these Acts are not at all to build defence against all such anti-social activities. They are different matter. There are different legislative power, there are different State powers with the help of which smugglers can be dealt with the corrupt men can be dealt with and the anti-social activities can be dealt with. There is COFEPOSA, which is still on the statute book, which can be utilized to deal with the Activities of the smugglers. If there are any foreign exchange irregularities they can be dealt with very effectively under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. Such legislation are not at all required in order to deal with anti-social elements. Therefore, these legislations are not likely to be used in the public interest and for public security or safety.

Again, what is "public safety"? If you see the wording of section 5, it says:

"On the occurrence of any public emergency or in the interest of public safety, the Central Government, or the State Government, or any of the officers specially authorized in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do, take temporary possession of any telegraphic establishment, maintained or

worked by any person licensed under this Act."

A similar provision is there in the Post Offices Act also. So, in relation to mail (I am not referring to male and female), in relation to telegraphic messages, telephone messages, everything can be intercepted under the garb of public interest or public safety.

Why do I say that this clause is dangerous? It is because from our own experience we have learnt how the term "public safety" is very dangerous. The National Security Act, which we were told will be utilized only in the interest of national security and nation's integrity is being used even when the workers decide to go on a token strike, to express their resentment against certain atrocious acts of the Government. We were told that the National Security Act will not be used against the political workers. But it is being utilized in the interest of public security, which is supposed to be created only when the political struggles are fought adequately. Therefore, Whenever there is political struggle by the working class it is being used against them.

Just as "public security" and "public safety" are being misused in defining the scope of the National Security Act, in an identical manner, this particular expression "public safety", used in clause 5 of this particular Act, is likely to be misused in the future; it has been misused in the past, it is being misused in the present and it is likely to be misused in the future. Therefore, by way of abundant caution, to protect the life and liberty of the people and to defend the most important right to privacy, guaranteed indirectly by Part III of the Constitution, really speaking, this Bill is absolutely necessary. Therefore, though I think it is inadequate, I extend my whole-hearted support to this Bill.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली):  
सभापति महोदय, मैं योगेन्द्र झा द्वारा प्रस्तुत

विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। केवल तार के मामले में नहीं, तो डाक के मामले में भी इसी तरह का संशोधन विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता है।

17.19 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

मैंने स्वयं इस तरह के दो विधेयक पेश किए, लेकिन बैलेट ने श्री भोगेन्द्र झा का साथ दिया है और इसलिए उन के विधेयक को आधार बना कर हम लोग अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहे हैं।

हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र यह तर्क न दें कि सरकार को चलाने के लिए इस तरह के कानूनों की आवश्यकता है। अंग्रेज इस देश को गुलाम रखना चाहते थे। उन के लक्ष्य अलग थे, उन के तरीके अलग थे। वे स्वतन्त्रता के आन्दोलन को कुचलने पर उतारू थे। सचमुच में स्वाधीनता के बाद और विशेषकर नये संविधान के निर्माण के पश्चात् इन कानूनों में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए था। अंग्रेजी जमाने के कानून चल रहे हैं। क्या केवल इसलिए वे ठीक हैं कि वे सरकार के हाथ में ऐसे अधिकार देते हैं, जिन का दुरुपयोग किया जा सकता है। अभी मेरे मित्र प्रो० मधु दण्डवते ठीक ही कह रहे थे कि पब्लिक सेफ्टी, पब्लिक ट्रान्क्युलिटी की व्याख्या क्या है, उन्हें यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं है और मुझे भी स्पष्ट नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा समझ में आ सकता है। इसीलिए हम ने संविधान में संशोधन कर के इमर्जेंसी को भी एक्सटरनल इमर्जेंसी के साथ जोड़ा है। अगर देश पर आक्रमण हो, तो स्वाधीनता को सीमित करना पड़ेगा लेकिन शान्ति के काल में क्या व्यक्तियों को इस बात का अधिकार नहीं होगा कि वे पत्र-व्यवहार कर सकें और वह पत्र-व्यवहार सरकार की आंखों सामने से न गुजरे ?

सभापति महोदय, आज भी मेरा टेलीफोन टेप किया जा रहा है। मैं इस आरोप को साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ अगर आप एक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बनाएं और जो कर्मचारी टेलीफोन के टेपिंग में लगे हुए हैं उन्हें अगर आप अभयदान दे दें और यह आश्वासन दे दें कि उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाएगी, तो उस अवस्था में मैं साबित कर दूंगा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा नियुक्त लोग डाक व तार विभाग में बैठे हैं और टेलीफोनों को टैप कर रहे हैं। क्या यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई है कि दिल्ली में चिट्ठियों की सेंसरशिप शुरू कर दी गई थी। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने एक लिस्ट बनाई थी और उस में मेरा भी नाम था और कांग्रेस (आई) के भी कुछ लोग हैं, जिन का नाम उस में है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : व्यास जी का है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : व्यास जी महाभारत के बाद फिर आए नहीं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Let him not think that he is the only criminal. There are others also in the list.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: I would like nobody to be a criminal unless he is proved a criminal.

मंत्री महोदय से सवाल पूछा गया था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय उस का जवाब टाल गये। मगर दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक सूची बनाई थी और चिट्ठियों को इन्टरसेप्ट करना शुरू कर दिया था। श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी के नाम एक ऐसी चिट्ठी आ गई जो श्री हंसराज गुप्ता को लिखी गई थी। यह कैसे हुआ ? बाद में पता लगा कि डाकखाने में चिट्ठी खोल कर पढ़ी गई और बन्द कर के गलत पते के लिफाफे में बन्द कर दी गई। यह आरोप भी साबित किया जा सकता है। डाक व तार विभाग में काम करने वाले



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

देशभक्त हैं। यह ठीक है कि वे सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, मगर इन बातों से खुश नहीं हैं, संतुष्ट नहीं हैं। यह ठीक है कि मेल की सेंसरशिप अब बन्द कर दी गई है लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या टेलीफोन को टैप नहीं किया जाता है? टेलीफोन टैपिंग में एक फायदा जरूर है कि टेलीफोन बिगड़ता नहीं है क्योंकि जैसे ही टेलीफोन बिगड़ जाता है, जो टैप करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको पता लग जाता है कि टेलीफोन बिगड़ गया है और वे एकदम खबर करते हैं कि टेलीफोन ठीक करो। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मगर ऐसा फायदा कोई नहीं लेना चाहेगा। सेंसरशिप अगर करनी है, तो खुल कर करो और मैं इसको समझ सकता हूँ मगर जिसकी चिट्ठी सेंसर करनी हो, जिस का मेल सेंसर करना हो, उसको नोटिस दीजिए और लिफाफे पर लिख दीजिए "सेंसर्ड"। दुनिया को पता लगना चाहिए, चोरी-छिपे मत करिये। किस अधिकार से करते हैं? आप कहेंगे कि जो अधिकार अंग्रेजों से लिया था और जिस अधिकार का जनता-पार्टी ने परित्याग नहीं किया, क्या सारी बातें वे ही करनी हैं जो हम करते थे? क्या कोई ऐसा भला काम नहीं करना है जो हम नहीं कर पायें। कुछ तो करके दिखा दीजिए। मुझे याद है कि उस समय भी पार्टी में इस बात को कहा गया था कि यह चीज बंद होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहूंगा कि जनता सरकार में भी जो बड़े मंत्री थे वे सभी पुराने कांग्रेसी ही थे। उनके सोचने और काम करने का तरीका वहां बना हुआ था।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C.M. STEPHEN): Congress and the Socialist Party also?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सोशलिस्ट अलग थे और हम जनसंघ वाले अलग थे।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Rakesh, why are you clapping?

SHRI R. N. RAKESH (Chail) You are not for democracy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जनता पार्टी का निर्माण लोकतंत्र की पुनर्रचना के लिए आवश्यक था। हमारे मन में कोई भ्रम नहीं था। श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में उन की समग्र क्रान्ति की कल्पना वाली सरकार स्टेट्समैन की सरकार थी, लेकिन उसने एक ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता को पूरा किया। उसने लोकतंत्र की पुनर्रचना कर दी। आप तो लोकतंत्र का गला घटने पर उतारू थे।। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय, उस दिन जब यह मामला सदन में उठा तो स्पीकर महोदय ने कहा कि वे असहाय हैं—कानून बदलना पड़ेगा। अब हम सरकार को बसौटों पर कसना चाहते हैं। कानून बदलने का विधेयक लाए हैं और इस की वजह से वेतन-भत्ते वाला विधेयक रोक दिया गया। गैर-सरकारी मेम्बरों के समय में यदि ऐसे विधेयक पर चर्चा होती है तो वह समय का सदुपयोग है। जब इस विधेयक का जवाब आएगा तो सरकार का चेहरा बेनकाब हो जाएगा।

यह किस के लिए है, इस पर विचार होना चाहिए। यह असाधारण अधिकार किस का सामना करने के लिए है? कहा गया कि पड़ौस में चीन है, पाकिस्तान है, तो क्या चीन और पाकिस्तान जब कोई साजिश करेंगे तो वे टेलीफोन पर खबर देंगे या टेलीग्राम भेजेंगे कि तैयार हो जाओ।

सभापति महोदय, आज हालत यह है कि टेलीग्राम बाद में पहुंचता है और चिट्ठी पहले पहुंच जाती है। श्री बी. एम. विड़ला की मृत्यु हुई, उस समय मैं दक्षिण के दौरे पर था। मैंने टेलीग्राम दिया, बाद में पता चला कि टेलीग्राम नहीं मिला। कहां जाता है टेलीग्राम—पता नहीं। टेलीफोन टैप होते हैं या नहीं मगर उस में इतनी आवाजें होती हैं कि यह शक पैदा हो जाता है कि टैपिंग

हो रहा है। किस के टेलीफोन आप टैप करना चाहते हैं, किस लिए करना चाहते हैं? व्यक्ति की प्राइवसी की कोई रक्षा होनी चाहिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल उठाया कि देश के भीतर कोई गड़बड़ी हो जाए तो क्या होना चाहिए। श्री मिश्र जी उस समय चेयर पर थे। देश के अन्दर गड़बड़ी हो जाती है तो क्या उस के लिए यह काला कानून जरूरी है? क्या अन्य तरीकों से उस परिस्थिति का सामना नहीं किया जा सकता? कौन सी बात देश में छिपी हुई है मगर विघटन-कारियों को रोकने के लिए इस कानून का उपयोग नहीं होता। तस्करों की बात छोड़ दीजिए। राजनीतिक विरोधियों के खिलाफ इन कानूनों का उपयोग होता है। अगर जनता राज में यह हुआ है तो भी गलत था। जनता राज की बहुत सी अच्छी-अच्छी बातें आप छोड़ रहे हैं तो इस बुरी चीज की छोड़ने में संकोच क्यों। इन सवालों पर विचार होना चाहिए। नागरिक की व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता के परिपेक्ष्य में और उस की गोपनीयता बनाए रखने के अधिकार को ध्यान में रख कर विचार होना चाहिए।

यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया है। हम सदन में भी यह लड़ाई लड़ेंगे और अदालत में भी लड़ेंगे। संविधान के आधारभूत अधिकारों के अनुसार यह कानून टिक नहीं सकता है। अभी तक इस प्रकार के कानूनों को चुनौती नहीं दी गई थी। लेकिन अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसको रद्द कर दिया तो सरकार की प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ेगी नहीं। अंतुले साहब को जाना पड़ा लेकिन जाना पड़ा कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद। अगर प्रधान मंत्री ने उनको पहले हटा दिया होता तो प्रधान मंत्री की गरिमा बढ़ती। अगर कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्टर इस विधेयक को स्वीकार कर लें या आश्वासन दे दें कि अंग्रेजी राज के काले कानून अब नहीं चलेंगे तो उनकी इज्जत बढ़ेगी। एक्सटर्नल

एग्जेशन के दौरान व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता को सीमित करने की बात विरोधी दल भी मान रहा है। लेकिन आश्वासन दिया जाना चाहिये कि इसका दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा। लेकिन मुझे नहीं लगता है कि हमें यहां से न्याय मिलेगा। उसके लिए अदालत के सामने हमें जाना पड़ेगा। अगर अदालत भी नहीं मानी तो हमें जनता की अदालत में इस मामले को ले जाना होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री हरेश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): विरोधी दल के जनता पार्टी के दो भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों और जनता पार्टी के घटकों के दो नेताओं के मन की अन्तर्वेदना के कुछ स्वर हमें आज यहां पर सुनाई दिए हैं। कितनी मानसिक पीड़ा ढाई साल तक उनको रही जब वे श्री मोरारजी देसाई साहब की सरकार में रहे उसका कुछ इजहार उन्होंने किया है। मैं एक बात समझ नहीं सका हूं। जिस समय हम सत्ता में हों उस समय तो किसी अच्छे काम को करने में जिस को हम आज जब सत्ता में नहीं हैं, हिचकिचाएं, परहेज करें, उसको टालने की कोशिश करें लेकिन जब सत्ता में न रहे तो दूसरे पक्ष पर आक्षेप लगाए कि वह इस कार्य को नहीं कर रहा है ठीक नहीं है। ढाई साल तक आप सत्ता में रहे। प्रजातंत्र को आप कहते हैं कि आप ने अपने शासनकाल में रेस्टोर किया। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनका प्रजातंत्र यही कहता था कि विरोधी दल के नेता को तंग किया जाए, उस को झूठे मुकदमों में फंसाया जाए और ऐसा करके उसके राजनीतिक जीवन को समाप्त करने की चेष्टा की जाए? क्या उनका प्रजातंत्र इस तरीके का था कि सैंकड़ों कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं के ऊपर झूठे मुकदमों लगा कर उनको तंग करने की कोशिश की जाये? क्या यह एक प्रकार की ज्यादाती नहीं थी? जनता पार्टी के राज्य के दौरान बाजपेयी

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

जी एक घटक के नेता थे। उनके एक मुख्य मंत्री ने मध्य प्रदेश में मिनी मीसा लागू किया। तब उनके अन्तर्मन को चोट नहीं पहुंची? उस समय क्या उन के मन में यह भावना नहीं आई कि मुझको अपने घटक को टोकना चाहिये और कहना चाहिये कि इस मिनी मीसा को न लाओ। जब वे दुहाई देते हैं कि हमने प्रजातंत्र को रेस्टोर किया है, मैं समझता हूं कि सामान्य आदमों जो संसद् में नहीं हैं लेकिन बाहर हैं, वह भी उनकी इस बात पर हंसेगा।

इससे मिली जुली बात प्रो० मधु दंडवते जी ने भी कही है। मैं भी महसूस करता हूं कि शासन को कम से कम व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता में दखल देना चाहिये। जिस प्रकार की ओपन डेमोक्रेसी हमारी है उस में क्या वाजपेयी जी या दंडवते जी साहब गारंटी दे सकते हैं कि हमारी प्रजातांत्रिक स्वाधीनताओं को मिसयूज नहीं किया जाएगा, संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग नहीं किया जाएगा? आज ऐसा हो रहा है। कई जगह किया जा रहा है जो किसी प्रकार से विधान सभाओं में महत्वपूर्ण पदों पर रहे हैं और ऐसा जनता के हित के नाम पर कर रहे हैं।

वाजपेयी जी ने दुहाई दी कि हमें यदि यहां से यह अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा तो हम न्यायपालिका में जाएंगे। न्यायपालिका में आप जाने के लिये स्वतंत्र हैं। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि जो निश्चय न्यायपालिका करती है वही उचित है। निश्चय वही उचित होता है जिसको जनता और उसकी प्रतिनिधि सभा यह पार्लियामेंट करती है।

कोर्ट किसी चीज को किसी फला के आधार पर सरकार के पक्ष को गलत

समझते हैं तो जरूरी नहीं है कि जनता भी उसे गलत समझती हो। बहुत बार ऐसा हुआ है, इतिहास इस बात का साक्ष्य है कि जिस फैसले को न्यायालय ने टेक्नीकल कमियों के आधार पर दिया हो उसको जनता ने मुधारा, और जनता ने बारबार ऐसे लोगों को चुन कर के संसद् में भेजा है। और हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी बराबर इस प्रकार के संशोधन लायी है जिनको किसी न किसी तरह से कोर्ट ने वायड करार दिया। लेकिन जनता ने फिर उसी पार्टी के सदस्यों को चुनकर यहां भेजा। तो हम इस धमकी में आने वाले नहीं हैं, और मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री जी भी आने वाले नहीं हैं, क्योंकि आपका जब राज्य था तो जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उनके टेलोफोन को टैप किया होगा और उन की मेल को भी सेंसर किया होगा और पार्लियामेंटरी पेपर्स जो वर्तमान मंत्री जी के जाते होंगे और जो चिट्ठियां हमारे सदस्य लिखते होंगे उनको भी जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में सेंसर किया जाता होगा। क्योंकि आपकी मशीनरी को आप पर भी कोई भरोसा नहीं होगा क्योंकि उनको मालूम होगा कि आपकी पार्टी के लोग किस प्रकार की साम्प्रदायिकता का प्रचार करते हैं। उनको मालूम होगा कि कुछ लोग ऐक्सट्रिमिस्ट तत्वों के साथ मिले हुए हैं। तो मैं समझता हूं उस समय भी यह प्रैक्टिस रही होगी। लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि मिसयूज की गुंजाइश नहीं रहनी चाहिये। मिसयूज कम से कम हो। और आपको देखना चाहिये कि विभाग के लोग इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग न करें। आप इस बात का भी प्रावधान करें कि चाहे मेल सेंसर की बात हो या टेलोफोन टैप करने की बात हो, निश्चित तौर पर उसको कोई पार्टिजन या किसी और एंटीट्यूड के आधार पर कोई लिस्ट हमारी मशीनरी तैयार न करे। क्योंकि मशीनरी कुछ गाइडलाइन्स के

आधार पर काम करती होगी, हो सकता है कि कुछ गलतियां वह इस तरह की करे, तो उसको इफेक्टिवली चैक करना चाहिये, चाहे आपका मंत्रालय करे या गृह मंत्रालय करे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि जो बिल माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा लाये हैं वह निश्चित तौर पर अव्यावहारिक हैं और उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । जनता की चुनी हुई सरकार जो उचित समझती है वह कर रही है और उसमें किसी प्रकार की शंका नहीं होनी चाहिये केवल इस भ्रम के आधार पर कि कहीं हमारे अधिकार का हनन तो नहीं किया जा रहा है इस आधार पर यह कहना कि टेलीग्राफ ऐक्ट उचित नहीं है, मैं इसका ठीक नहीं समझता हूं और माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा के विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by my esteemed friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

As a matter of fact, I agree with Prof. Madhu Dandavate that the objective of the Bill is limited, Particularly with regard to the very important issue of personal liberty and right to privacy which has been affected by two very important Acts of the British regime, namely, the Telegraph Act and the Post Offices Act, that we introduce more or less, a comprehensive Bill to ensure this fundamental right to liberty and privacy. But in this Bill, only the Telegraph Act is sought to be amended in the way in which my hon. friend, Shri Bhogendra Jha suggests.

I support the Bill because this Telegraph Act of 1835 was enacted by the British for their own particular purpose of keeping our country under slavery. It was necessary for the British to crush the freedom movement

in our country and for that, they considered it essential to have that kind of draconian law which enables them to intercept any telegraph communication. But, I do not know whether Mr. Stephen will now propose to have that kind of regime as that of British regime to be still imposed upon the people of this country. Our country is no longer under British imperialism particularly having regard to the fact that we have got a written Constitution which guarantees certain fundamental rights and naturally the provision of this Telegraph Act militates against the fundamental rights as enshrined in the Constitution of our country. Therefore, you would agree and everybody in this country having an iota of democratic sense would agree that this provision of the Telegraph Act is no longer necessary and it requires to be done away with as soon as possible.

One aspect of the danger has been highlighted by Prof. Madhu Dandavate regarding the efforts which might be made to create certain confusion among the political parties' leadership or in the Government ranks.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to certain difficulties which are being encountered by the journalists. Some complaints have been made by certain correspondents of certain periodicals in our country that when a telegraph message is given from their side in order to transmit some information to the editorial office, it is being withheld by the Home Ministry under the provisions of this Act and thereby the rights which are guaranteed for the freedom of people are also even today abridged. Therefore, when a reporter or a journalist stands come information by telegraphic message under the provisions of this Act, 1835, it can be intercepted and that can be done under the convenient plea that it is in the interests of public emergency and public safety. It is an omnibus concept that every piece of message sent by a journalist if it is inconvenient and unsavoury piece of news



[Shri Chitta Basu]

may be considered as inimical to the interest of the public sector. Suppose an atrocity committed or perpetrated on a Harijan or some other information which a journalist sends by reporting to the editorial office can be intercepted and the Home Ministry may withhold that message in the name of and in the interest of public safety. Therefore, it was calculated by the British Government to have this kind of draconian power in order to muzzle the freedom of the Press and in order to destroy the democratic movement in our country and that was the work of the imperialist interests. But I think that this Government has got not that kind of interest to follow today.

Therefore, it is necessary that there should be a change in the outlook. Now in case of external threat to the country and in the case of an emergency arising out of an external aggression, we agree that there should be certain limitation imposed on the right, liberty or even the privacy of the ordinary citizen. But the But the Telegraph Act has empowered any State Government or Central Government official to have that right even during peace, during the period when there is no such Emergency in the country. I am reported, and it is a fact, that the P&T Department has got no machinery to take care of all these things—to intercept, to censor, to examine, to withhold; as a matter of fact, the Home Ministry deputed certain persons to do the job and it has become a regular practice as has been reported from different quarters. Therefore, in the interest of personal liberty, in the interest of safeguarding the right to privacy, it is necessary that the Government should revise their attitude, see reason and accept at least this amendment as has been sought by this simple Bill, if they do not accept this, then I will have to draw this conclusion, which will be a very unfortunate conclusion, that, whatever might be the democratic potential, they want to follow the British tradition, the tradition of

subverting democracy, the tradition of attacking civil liberty, the tradition of destroying the privacy of private citizens. Take the question of the Constitutional provision; article 19 guarantees certain freedoms, freedom of expression...

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Prof. Madhu Dandavate has made that point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He has made that point. If you agree to that, then I will not deal with it....

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: I agree that he said it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is very kind of you to say that you at least agree to agree that he said it. (Interrptions) There is no reason, there is no argument, for not accepting this proposal to amend the Telegraph Act of 1935. As regards the activities of anti-social elements, as regards the questions raised by the security and safety of the country, this is not the Act which can guarantee the security of the country, this is not the Act which is capable of dealing with anti-social elements, black-marketeers and others. There are other laws which can be made use of to effectively deal with those anti-social elements. As a matter of fact, this Act is not necessary to deal with them. This was basically aimed at destroying the democratic movement in our country by the British imperialists. The object of the British Government was not to deal with the anti-social elements or black-marketeers, etc., by the application of this Act. The basic object of the British Imperialism was to destroy the democratic movement in our country and to destroy the freedom. That was their basic objective.

If the Government holds the same view that that is the basic objective, then, I have got nothing to say. But, in order to deal with the blackmar-



keteers and the anti-social elements, laws are already there to deal with them. For that this kind of a draconian law is not necessary. Therefore, if they have got any pretension for democracy, I think, the hon. Minister should stand up and say that the principal of amending the Bill is accepted. And, naturally, Mr. Chairman, you may reconsider the question of continuing this discussion on this Bill.

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Indian Telegraphs (Amendment) Bill, 1981 which has been introduced by Shri Bhogendra Jha in this House.

The Indian Telegraph Act was passed by the British Government in India in 1885 with the sole motive of perpetuating British rule in India and to suppress internal insurgency by means of this legislation. After a lapse of 97 years, it has been the good fortune of Shri Bogendra Jha to introduce this amending bill for eliminating the legislative tools of exploitation through the parent Act. None can deny that many radical changes have taken place in the country during the interregnum of 97 years. India is an independent country now. India is also known among the galaxy of free nations as the bulwark of democracy. During these years many Acts of the British Government in India have either been annulled or amended by the Government of free India. I wonder why this obnoxious Act has also not gone into the oblivion like those Acts. One begins to entertain doubts as to whether the Central Government wants to follow the footsteps of the British Government in this matter alone, particularly when this Act is still on the statute book.

The hon. Members who preceded me, particularly from the opposition benches, enumerated endless instances to emphasise how this Act is being

misused. The hon. Members from the ruling party insisted that there is every need for this Act to foster democracy. I feel that just because the Opposition Member, Shri Bogendra Jha, has introduced this Bill, the ruling party members have put forth their counter-points in support of the parent Act. Otherwise, in their heart of hearts they also might be feeling that this is a black Act and it must be amended or annulled. This Act empowers censoring of mails of anyone in the country, tapping or taping of telephones of anyone in the country and also intercepting of telegrams of any one in the country. The ruling party members themselves may not be an exception to the operation of this Act.

The hon. Members from the ruling party stressed the need for the continuance of this Act by stating that the activities of smugglers, black-marketeers, hoarders and other anti-national elements can be curbed only by means of this Act. But, today this Act has become a potent weapon for suppressing democratic opposition in the country. It is being used against the prominent leaders of Opposition. When Indira Congress was the ruling party before 1977, at the Centre this Act was used against all the leaders of Opposition. When Indira Congress became the Opposition Party, the Opposition parties became the ruling party in the name of Janata Party and then this very same Act was applied against our present Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who was then in the Opposition. The present Communications Minister, Shri Stephen was also not spared. He was then the Leader of Opposition and his telephone was tapped and taped; his mail was censored and his telegrams were intercepted. I am sure that he now realises how bad this Law is and what he should do to end its misuse.

It is not that the Central Government alone is implementing this Act. The State Governments have also been

[Shri Era Mohan]

empowered to apply this law as they like. I would like to know whether all the State Governments have used this law judiciously. You know that in Tamil Nadu there is AIADMK Government. This State Government is using this law to understand the political moves of the Opposition parties and the political programme of activities of the Opposition parties. This law is not being applied against smugglers and hoarders or against anti-national elements and anti-social elements. The telephones of Indira Party M.Ps. from Tamil Nadu are being tapped by the State Government. The telephones of D.M.K. Members of Parliament and also the telephones of high dignitaries in the D.M.K. are being tapped and tapped. Their mails are censored. For example, the telephone of a senior Indira Party M.P., Shri K. T. Kosalram, who is here just now, is being tapped by the AIADMK Government. His mail is censored and his telegrams are intercepted. You can imagine the extent to which this law can be utilised to serve the interests of the ruling party. The hon. Members of the ruling party should ponder over this problem because they may be in the Opposition at some future date. The hon. Minister should bestow his personal attention on this important issue. This Act is being used to undermine the democratic ethics which we have established over the years. It is being used to blackmail the Opposition.

It is not only that the Opposition Party members have become the victims of this vicious law. The Press has also been subjected to the oppressive provisions of this law. If the newspapers publish anything that discredits the ruling party either in the Centre or in the State immediately the telephones of the newspapers are tapped; their mail is censored and

their telegrams are censored. For example in Tamil Nadu, the telephones of Murosoli, and Ethiroli which are popular Tamil dailies, are being regularly tapped. Their mails are censored and their telegrams are intercepted. The Central Government should ensure that this Act is not a potent instrument to suppress Opposition Parties and the Press in the country.

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

In Tiruchendur a murder has been committed and the murderers are scot-free. Their telephones are not being tapped or taped. But the telephone of our illustrious leader Dr. Kalaighnar Karunanidhi who is on a long march of 130 miles demanding justice to the dependents of the victim and punishment to the murderers and the marauders of temple funds, is being tapped and taped. This succating and visious grip of this Act should not breathe out the soul of Opposition in a big democracy like ours. The hon. Minister of Communication should realise these dangerous portends and accept this amending bill for nurturing democracy in our country. With these words I conclude my speech.

17.59 hrs.

#### ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES PRICE FIXATION BILL\*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixation on a permanent basis the prices of essential commodities.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He was absent at that time.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): He was not only absent-minded, but he was absent also.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I was in the other meeting. I can understand absent-minded Professors. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixation on a permanent basis the prices of essential commodities."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Also to introduce the Bill.

**SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY** (Calcutta South): He has been busy outside the House.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He was busy this morning also along with you.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I introduce the Bill.

18 hrs.

# STATEMENT RE. SUCCESSFUL LANDING OF THE FIRST INDIAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTICA

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI):** I have immense pleasure in informing the House of the successful landing of our first Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica at 00.30 hrs. on the 9th January, 1982. Twenty-one scientists and technicians, drawn from different disciplines, participated.

The main objectives were to study the meteorological and other conditions of Antarctica, which are believed to control the monsoons. The team also carried out observations in glaciology, geo-magnetism, geology, and physical, chemical and biological oceanography. Their observations in-

cluded measurements of temperature pressure, wind speed, humidity, surface ozone, cloud visibility, radiation, radio wave propagation etc., on the way out to Antarctica, on the continent itself and on the return journey.

Glaciology, geology and physical, chemical and biological conditions were observed on the Antarctic land mass. Some rock samples, which appeared to be similar to rocks found in the Deccan, were also collected. However, detailed analysis will be needed to establish whether the Deccan and Antarctica were joined together at any time.

The expedition team set up an unmanned weather station to collect meteorological data in Antarctica. Power is supplied to the station by solar panels fabricated in India. The continuous record on the cassette can be retrieved at the end of the year and replaced for further recording. The site of the station has been named 'Dakshin Gangotri' and a brass plaque commemorating the expedition has been put up.

The team successfully tested the quality and performance of Indian equipment and materials such as like watches, walkie-talkie sets, cement, dehydrated food, batteries and nylon ropes in subzero temperature conditions. The team spent about 11 days on the continent. The leader is back and the rest of the team is expected to return to Goa on or around the 20th of February, 1982.

The successful landing of the expedition on Antarctica is one more proof, if such be needed, that Indian scientists and technologists have the capability to undertake the most hazardous and complex tasks. I am sure Hon'ble Members will wish me to convey their congratulations to the entire team. We also acknowledge with appreciation the valuable supporting services provided by the Indian Navy. When the data are

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

analysed, they should throw important light on the history of Antarctica and its effect on the climate of the Indian Ocean region. In undertaking this advanced work India has now joined a select band of countries. The significance of this expedition for, and also its impact on, our younger generation will be as important as its scientific accomplishment. I hope it will imbue our younger generation with scientific temper and encourage them to take a keener interest in the oceans and

their exploration. Let pride in achievement urge us forward to greater efforts.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House stands adjourned and will meet at 11.00 A.M. on Tuesday the 23rd February, 1982.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 23, 1982/Phalguna 4, 1903 (Saka).*